The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—And you too, Speaker Kerr.

—Blaine scatters another scandal story.

—All our people who are in favor of the American Sabbath should remember the mass meetings to-night.

—Parton has abandoned Massachusetts and gone where a man is permitted to marry his step-daughter.

—Brigham Young's wives are down with the measles. Number of wives and number of measles not stated.

—At a row at a Democratic club meeting in New Orleans on Saturday night one man was shot and killed instantly.

—They commenced to decorate soldiers graves in New York yesterday, as the work is so great there it cannot be done in a single day.

—Gov. Chamberlain calls on the people of South Carolina to make June 28th the day of the Centennial celebration of the battle of Fort Moultrie, a public holiday.

—Childs, the rich Philadelphia poet, has no children, and this is why he is able to throw so much delicious sentiment into his verses during the cholera infantum season.

—Com. Vanderbilt was 82 years old on Saturday, but the contemplated anniversary ceremonies were postponed on account of the present precarious condition of his health.

—The new Secretary of War's middle name, translated, means "proud chief." He used to be the proud chief of a railroad company, and took part in the "important meetings."

—The New York *Times* make this estimate: Blaine, 257; Morton, 119; Bristow, 109; Conkling, 77; Hartranft, 58; Hays, 48; Jewell, 10; Wasburne, 1; unknown, 27; votes, 706; delegates to be chosen, 46; total, 752.

—The first of the rifle matches for the selection of an Irish team to go to Philadelphia was held at Dundalk on Saturday. The weather was boisterous. The best scores were Rigby, 190; Johnson, 183; Goff, 182.

—Hon. S. S. Burdett, who recently resigned the Commissionership of the General Land Office and disappeared from view the 13th, since which time the family have not known his whereabouts. It is possible he might have gone to the coast of Maine for his health.

—Some paper says that the lamp posts on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, are so weak that they all incline toward the west, or away from the Capitol. This is natural enough, for a Congressman is always more tired when he is going home than he is in the fresh bright morning.

—The illness of the Prince of Wales, coming after his return from a trip that is trying to the best of constitutions, may well excite alarm. His disease is also of a disgusting character, and we are not surprised to see that the money market shows signs of anxiety in consequence.

—Robbers entered the residence of Col. J. H. Branch, at Branch-hill, Ohio, near Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon, called a daughter to the door, threw snuff into her eyes, and then obtained possession of a cabinet containing $3,000 in Government bonds and fled to the woods. They have not yet been arrested.

—Question by the New York *Tribune* respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Bristow organs: "Why it is that the journals which are so deeply convinced that Mr. Blaine is not sufficiently honest to be President are perfectly willing to make him Vice President? Is not honesty a desirable thing in a Vice President?"

—A Washington newspaper having made the unauthorized announcement that Bristow would soon resign the portfolio of the Treasury, to be succeeded by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, the *National Republican*, the administration organ, says the Secretary "has not resigned, nor does he intend to until after the Cincinnati Convention."

—The American Consul, who it was stated a week ago he recently made a study of politics by interfering in the case of the Bulgarian girl, turns out not to have been in the town at all at the time of that occurrence, and the only connection that he had with the affair was that the indictment of having a brother who sheltered the young girl for one night. The investigation has thus exploded a canard which was eagerly accepted as a cause for serious reflection on our representative at Salonica.

—It is intended that the Pandora, which sailed on Saturday for the Arctic regions, shall proceed to Cape Isacella, near the 79th parallel, and leave letters in a cairn at that point for the Alert and Discovery, which left England last June for the North Pole. The Pandora will then return, bringing such dispatches as may have been left for her by those steamers. It is deemed not improbable that the Pandora may meet the explorers gaily returning through Smith's Sound, with their great enterprise accomplished.

—The funeral of Baron De Palm, according to the ancient Egyptian rites, was the occasion for a gathering of nearly 4,000 people in the Tremont Temple, New York, yesterday afternoon. The deceased Baron, who came to this country fifteen years ago had expressed a wish that no priest or minister be allowed to take part in his obsequies, and they were conducted by the Theosophical Society, of which the deceased was a member. Only those having tickets, about fifteen hundred in all, were admitted to the building.

—The railroads of the country have entirely failed to meet the requirements of an occasion so vast as is the Centennial Exhibition, by their omission to make sufficient reduction in the fares. Lower figures would operate to their advantage as well as to the benefit of the treasury of the Board of Finance; for unless under extraordinary inducements there are many people who will not be tempted to leave their homes, even by such attractions as are encompassed by the fences of the Exhibition enclosure.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—The casket presented to the Prince of Wales by the corporation of the City of London, on the occasion of the reception at Guildhall, is thus described: "The design is Oriental, oblong in form, supported by Indian pillars; at each corner is a finely modeled head of an elephant. The casket is enriched with the arms of H. R. H. in enamel, also with those of the city. On one side there is an inscription. The whole is surmounted by an exquisitely modeled figure of Britannia with a lion *couchant*, emblematical of the universal welcome given to the Prince on his return."

—G. W. Smalley, writing from London, says of Tennyson's drama: "'Queen Mary' is to be withdrawn after to-night from the Lyceum stage. The slight hope of popularity indicated by last week's increasing houses has perished in the presence of this week's empty benches. Well acted as it is, the play is a failure. The public will not go to see a drama which is not dramatic. It is voted dull, and that is the most fatal verdict that can be pronounced—one not to be averted by splendor of scenery and costume, or by the careful, intelligent, and often brilliant performance."

—All Paris is crazy this spring about horses. One correspondent of an English paper says he counted fifty-seven ladies on horseback in a single alley of the Champs Elysees one morning. The rage is for ponies in particular. The chronicler of the illustration thus discourses on the subject: "As to ponies, especially if they have short tails and manes clipped brush fashion (and that gives the most of them, by the way, when they lack grace of proportion, the general appearance of bears at bay), people fairly fight for them; they are all the rage. To-day it is impossible for a man with the least pretension to fashion to appear except mounted on a microscopic pony. And the bigger, taller and slimmer the rider by so much must the pony be smaller and shorter. You judge by; but, good heavens, I don't know! I have asked a fortnight and can't find out."

OBITUARY.

Sudden and Distressing Death of Mr. Bloss, a Veteran Editor of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—G. M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and widely known throughout the country, was killed about 7:30 to-night while walking on the track of the Little Miami Railroad near Branch Hill Station, where he resided. The engineer of the train saw him on the track, and blew the whistle, but Mr. Bloss, apparently not hearing the signal, remained on the track. The air brake was then used ineffectually. Mr. Bloss' skull was crushed, and both legs were broken. The accident occurred near his house, and he was recognized by the railroad men and carried to his home. Deceased had been connected with the *Enquirer* for twenty-two years and was a prominent authority among Democratic politicians for his statistics. He was a warm personal friend and admirer of Hon. Geo. Pendleton. Although a steadfast supporter of the Democratic party and an earnest worker in its behalf, he never held office. Two years ago he was a candidate for Congress, but failed to be elected, owing to the lukewarmness of his partisans. He was in his fifty-second year, was born in Derby, Vermont. He leaves a widow and four children.

A $30,000 Find.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The receiver winding up the affairs of Howe & Macy, discovered that through the blunder of a clerk, who entered a deposit on the books as $30,000, when it should have been $3,000, E. T. Bell, a lawyer of Yonkers, obtained $27,000 and decamped to Colorado.

FIRST EDITION.

MR. BLAINE'S EXPLANATION.

How He Explodes the Latest Scandal Sensation—The Full History of the Aquilla Adams Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The New York *Sun* publishes what purports to be a letter from Aquilla Adams, of Boston, in which he alleges that Mr. Blaine induced him and others to invest $5,000 each, $25,000 in all, in Northern Pacific Railroad stock, Blaine receipting for the money and agreeing to forward the stock; that he never received the stock and had some difficulty in recovering his money. He also gives a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Blaine to Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, in which Mr. B. states that the stock of the company had been divided into 24 shares, and that he could receive the one-eighth of one of those shares for $25,000, and recommending Mr. Fisher to invest; also what purports to be the receipt of Mr. Blaine for the money.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Ex-Speaker Blaine, in reply to inquiries concerning the article in the New York *Sun* of to-day, said:

"Some six or seven years ago some friends of mine in Boston desired to make a small investment in the North Pacific enterprise, and as the Vice President of the road, Hon. E. D. Bice, was a near neighbor of mine in Augusta, it was thought I might find out where and how the purchase could be made. In one or two instances I heard of int-rests being for sale, but nothing was done. Finally, in the autumn of 1870, a definite interest was for sale, and it was brought to my attention with very glowing and extravagant accounts of its prospective profits. As it was a road chartered by Congress, deriving the franchise and grants directly from Congress, and liable at any time to apply to Congress for future favors, I did not myself entertain for a moment the idea of becoming interested in it. But as these friends had been wishing such an investment, and as they had the same right that any other private citizen had, to own in the enterprise, I communicated the facts to them precisely as they had been given to me. A few days after I was notified that they would be glad to purchase, and a certificate of deposit, or cashier's check, for $25,000 was placed in my hands 'in trust,' as the receipt shows, to hand over to the person proposing to sell, who, in due time, will doubtless speak for himself. The certificate was to be taken in the name Elisha Atkins, one of the most prominent and honorable merchants in Boston. It was soon found, however, that the North Pacific interest was in some way pledged or hypothecated or embarrassed as to title, and the matter ran along for over a year and finally came to nothing. The negotiation was had, and the holder of the North Pacific interest retained it or possibly found another purchaser, of whom I know nothing. This is simply the whole of the transaction, out of which a sensation is attempted by the *Sun*. My connection with it was purely of a friendly character. I had not the remotest interest in it in any shape or form, and no intention or understanding that I should become interested in it. The transaction was, of course, regarded by me as in every way proper, otherwise I should most certainly never have received and receipted for the money to hold in trust until the transaction should be consummated between the parties.

"I am very glad," continued Mr. Blaine, "that my letter which the *Sun* published proves on its face that I would not myself touch the investment. I could easily have purchased it had I been willing, but I did not deem such an investment advisable for me to make. From first to last in all the legislation touching Pacific railroads I never had an interest of a penny in one of them, nor in any of their branches, directly or indirectly. In a private letter, if anywhere, a man will speak unguardedly, and this letter, written with no expectation of it ever being published, proves conclusively that when a Pacific Railroad interest was off I re with a brilliant premise of great profits I declared that 'I could not touch it.' I think the *Sun*, in publishing this private letter, has supplied a valuable proof of my official integrity in the matter.

"All these attacks," resumed Mr. Blaine, after a slight pause, "are intended to impress the people with the belief that I have large wealth, and that it has been acquired since I entered Congress. The moderate property which I own was almost wholly derived from a fortunate investment in coal lands in my native Monongahela Valley, in Western Pennsylvania, made some years before I first ran for Congress. I notice many papers, whose editors never saw me and know nothing of my affairs, glibly put my property down at a round million. The utmost my property would bring to-day would not amount to a fifth part of that sum. I can say with the strictest truth that, all things considered, I am not as well off pecuniarily as I was the day I entered Congress, in December, 1863. Had I not remained in Congress I would to-day in my judgment, have had a large fortune, as business enterprises which were at my command, if I could have attended to them, would have resulted most favorably. But every friend knows that neither my income, nor my expenditure, nor my habits of life imply or suggest the possession of a fortune or of anything indeed beyond a moderate competency."

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Preparing for a Summer's Scout—Murders by Redskins.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., May 27.—Colonel Royall's column arrived on the north side of the Platte at Fetterman at noon to-day. The ferry rope broke again to-day, and caused a delay in crossing supplies. The expedition will move on Monday. Frank Guard, a scout, with eleven men, who attempted to reach Fort Reno, having been driven back by Indians, Capt. Van Vleit, in command of two companies of cavalry, moved north to-day to meet some Crow scouts, who are to operate with the expedition, and are expected to reach Fort Reno on the 30th.

CHEYENNE, Wy., May 27.—The expedition which leaves Fort Fetterman in the morning will camp on Sage Creek, fifteen miles out. General Cook follows in the evening. Col. Royall will command the cavalry, and Col. Chamber the infantry. All supplies are now across the Platte. Indians in considerable numbers are in the neighborhood of Fetterman, though keeping quiet.

A man named Murphy came into Fetterman from the Black Hills. He says the Indians are very troublesome in that vicinity. He reports having assisted at the burial of a number of persons killed by them, his companion among the number.

Additional Reports of Massacres.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., May 27, 1876.

Mr. Long arrived to-day at Fort Laramie from Red Cloud Agency. He reports that John Farnhalim, a mail driver on the route from Sydney, was killed and his stock stolen on the 23d inst. near Snake Creek.

The body of David B. Herman, the foreman of Bosler's cattle herd, was found near his rancho, four miles from the Sydney crossing of the Platte, shot through the head and side. His coat, vest and revolver were gone, and it is supposed he was killed by Indians. The body was brought into Sydney to-day.

The Rush to the Mines.

Mr. Potter arrived to-day at Fort Laramie from Custer. He reports everybody rushing North to the Deadwood mines. General Crook has ordered two companies of cavalry and three of infantry to be stationed on the road between Fort Laramie and the Hills for protection against Indians.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

Only Two More Witnesses to Examine—Old Telegrams Resurrected.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs say they have only two more witnesses to summon before they complete the testimony in their investigation, namely, Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter. The Secretary has not yet, however, signified his intention to appear, as the committee have not complied with his request to conduct the examination with open doors.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Some fourteen hundred pounds of old telegrams recently disposed of as waste paper by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were yesterday obtained by a Congressional official, and go to Washington for the use of the House Naval Committee. They are said to contain the original telegrams of G. Cattell and Geo. M. Robeson as individual and as Secretary, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and individual members of that firm during the months of September and October, 1873.

Secretary Robeson has written a lengthy and forcible letter to the chairman of the House investigating committee, renewing his demand to be heard before the committee, and demands that the hearing shall be in open session of the committee. He says he fails to see the value of the permission granted by the resolution of the committee to persons affected by the testimony to recall the witness after they are kept in ignorance of the testimony affecting them, as well as of the names of the witnesses testifying.

Helping Conkling.

ALBANY, May 27.—A conference of Republicans to-day agreed upon a committee in each Senatorial district of the State to advance the interests of Senator Conkling as a candidate for President before the Cincinnati Convention.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, after providing for the election of delegates to the Presbyterian Alliance to be held in Edinburgh in July, 1877, took up the order of the day, the overture from the Synod of Missouri in regard to Roman Catholic baptism. This overture protested against the decision of the last General Assembly, leaving each church session to decide for itself whether a Roman Catholic converted to Presbyterianism should be again baptized. It declared that the Roman Catholic Church was no part of the Church of Christ, and that none of its ordinances should be regarded as valid.

Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, of Missouri, spoke at length in support of the overture. After submitting a resolution reaffirming the declaration of the General Assembly of 1835, declaring that the Roman Catholic Church was no part of the Church of Christ, he argued that the Roman Catholic Church was a synagogue of Satan being as much Pagan as Christian, if not more so. It held some truth, but had piled upon it the most monstrous falsehoods and corruptions. He maintained that Roman Catholics were idolators, and dwelt upon the secrets of the confessional, which he considered full of iniquity. A recognition of validity of Roman Catholic baptism would be a recognition of the claims of that church to be Christian, while it was really a form of Paganism.

Revs. Knox and Chamberlain also spoke. The latter likened the Catholic Church to the snake which the man brought in and warmed upon his hearthstone, and when it was warmed, turned, bit and poisoned his family. That was what this Church would do, and was doing.

Rev. Mr. Brier said they could not pull down the Catholic Church. It was of too long standing and too deeply rooted.

A motion then prevailed to refer the whole matter to a special committee, to report at the next meeting, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Southern Presbyterians.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—The General Assembly closed its session to-day. The delegates nominated by the special committee were unanimously elected to the Pan Presbyterian council at Edinburgh next year.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Northern Assembly in regard to fraternal relations reported the following, which was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to Brooklyn:

We already most cordially enter on fraternal relations with your body on any terms honorable to both parties, and then, as an explanation of what our feeling is, we send the action taken in answer to the overture from the St. Louis Presbytery, which is:

Resolved, That the action of the Baltimore Conference, approved by the Assembly at St. Louis, explains with sufficient clearness the position of our Church, but in as much as it is represented by the overture that misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of this action, in order to show our disposition to remove on our part a real or seeming hindrance to a friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that while it approves certain acts and deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern General Assemblies, are to be construed or adduced as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Northern General Assembly or of the historical bodies of which it is the successor.

The Assembly selected New Orleans as the place of the next meeting, and the third Thursday of May, 1877, as the time. The Assembly is in session to-day to await any message from the Northern Assembly. Many members have already left.

The Methodist General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The Methodist General Conference to-day resolved to hold three sessions daily on and after Monday, and that the conference finally adjourn at the conclusion of the morning session on Wednesday next. The session was extended so that the previous question, when ordered, shall apply only to debate, and not exclude amendments.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the majority and minority report of the Committee on Itinerancy, was taken up, and debate resumed on the question of electing presiding elders by Conferences. Speeches were made in favor of election, as recommended in the minority report, by Granville Moody, of Cincinnati, A. McKeown, of New England, Lowry, of Cincinnati, and J. S. Smith, of Detroit, and in opposition thereto by J. P. Newman, of Washington, G. G. Reynolds, of New York East, G. J. Tuley, of Newark, and the High Commissioner of the Sublime Porte, Vahan Effendo, have sent the following telegram, dated Salonica, May 27, to the Turkish Minister at Washington:

"Eleven additional sentences were rendered yesterday, two of which are for capital punishment, eight to forced labor for life, or limited, and one to five years' imprisonment. The instigators of the riot will be tried to-day."

The Turkish Minister to-day received the following telegram, dated Salonica, May 28:

"Yesterday nine additional sentences were rendered, two of which are to capital punishment, five to forced labor, and two to three years' imprisonment.

"ECHREF VAHAN.
"Imperial Commissioner."

The Railroad War.

NEW YORK, May 28.—It is announced that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will reduce their passenger rates to-morrow to the following figures: New York to Chicago, from $25 to $17; New York to Cincinnati, $15; New York to Indianapolis, $16; New York to St. Louis, $22. New York to Louisville, $19; New York to Detroit, $15. The alleged reason for the reduction is that rival lines out of Boston have been running first class express passengers on emigrant tickets to the detriment of the Boston & Albany travel.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Erie Company has made still a further reduction in passenger fares to the West to take effect to-morrow, the rates being in each case one dollar less than those announced by other roads.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The British Iron and Coal Trade.

LONDON, May 27.—Continued depression in the coal trade in Wales has necessitated the stoppage of the New Dufferin colliery of the Rymeney Iron Company. The London Steel works at Swansea will close on Monday. The North Stafford iron masters have decided to give fourteen days' notice of a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages.

Martial Law in Spain.

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 27.—General Quesada has proclaimed martial law and declared a state of siege throughout the Basque provinces and Navarre.

Rumored Rising in Spain.

PARIS, May 27.—It is rumored here to-night that a rising has taken place at Tolosa, the capital of the Spanish province of Guipuzcoa, to the cry of "Long live the Republic; long live the Fueros."

Italy and the Eastern Question.

ROME, May 27.—In the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech, during which, referring to the Eastern question, he said Italy adhered to the memorandum of the three Northern powers, as agreed upon at Berlin, in the interest of peace and civilization. Referring to the refusal of the British Government to co-operate in the scheme agreed upon at Berlin, Signor Melegari expressed the opinion that this would not prevent other powers from taking action. He was confident, however, that England would use its influence to induce Turkey to accept the memorandum.

The Bulgarian Insurrection Ended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.—Official telegrams have been received here announcing that the insurrection in Bulgaria has been completely subjugated. Military operations in that province have, therefore, ceased. Prisoners taken by the Turkish troops will soon be brought to trial. All the villages that were in revolt have tendered their submission to the Turkish authorities.

Prosecuting the French Press.

PARIS, May 27.—The *Figaro* has been fined one hundred dollars for publishing two letters of Rochefort, and the Government has taken fresh proceedings against his own journal.

Election of a French Legitimist.

Marquis De La Rocheyaquelein, a Legitimist, has been elected deputy from Bressioire, in the department of Deux Sevres.

Off for the Arctic Regions.

LONDON, May 27.—The Pandora sailed to-day for Smith's Sound, Arctic regions.

The Duke of Edinburgh.

The iron plated steamship Sultan, twelve guns, sailed to-day, under command of the Duke of Edinburgh, to join the Mediterranean squadron.

Queen Victoria's Birthday.

LONDON, May 27.—Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated to-day. It being the custom to have a celebration on the Saturday following the anniversary, there were the usual salutes, parades of troops and display of bunting. To-night extensive illuminations in honor of the Queen's birthday and the Prince of Wales' return from India will take place.

Illness of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, May 27.—The *Court Circular* announces that the Prince of Wales is suffering from inflammation of the veins of the leg, and will be compelled to keep in doors for some days. One rumor on the Stock Exchange says the attack is more serious than the announcement indicates, and another is to the effect that the Rothschilds are sellers of consols to the amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, which transaction is supposed to be based on the belief that the political situation is likely to grow worse.

The Salonica Outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.—An official inquiry into the origin of the Salonica outrage shows that the American Consul was present when the Bulgarian girl arrived, and that his brother sheltered her one night. The investigation is still progressing.

Germany Looking After Her Interests.

GERMANY.—It is said that a German squadron of four men-of-war passed here, going East.

Albert Grant in Court.

LONDON, May 27.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, the action of Twycross against Albert Grant and others was commenced. It is brought to recover money alleged to have been obtained by fraudulent representations regarding the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company. Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., and Mr. Sergeant Parry, on behalf of the defendants, asked for a postponement, which having been refused they offered to consent to a verdict for the amount claimed, $5,000. Lord Coleridge said he could not prevent Sir Henry James, plaintiff's counsel, from opening the case, nor did he desire to do so. The counsel for the defendants then left the court, and Sir Henry James opened his side of the case, which was substantially that certain contracts between the Duke de Saldanha, the Portuguese Minister in London, and the Messrs. Grant, were not set forth in the prospectus, which was issued in July, 1871. Sir Henry James said that in several cases money was paid for the insertion of notices in the money articles of the newspapers, for which Mr. Sampson, of the *Times*, received $1,375; Morier Evans, of the *Standard*, $250; Mr. Otter, of the *Daily News*, $100, and a similar amount was paid to a clerk connected with the *Daily Telegraph*.

Sergeant Parry, of the counsel for defendants, who afterward returned to court, said he would not appear further in this case, but that other actions, which were to follow the result of this suit, would undoubtedly be defended.

After the further hearing of the case had been adjourned until Monday Albert Grant arose and said: "My name is Albert Grant. May I be permitted to make a few observations?"

Lord Coleridge replied:—"Not now, Mr. Grant."

A large amount of money is involved in the suits, which also eighty in number, and of which this is to be a test case, the prospectus of the company having been issued for $1,545,000.

England's Perverseness.

PARIS, May 27.—The following semi-official statement is published: It is still hoped that England will make known the points of Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum which she wishes to have modified, so that an understanding may be brought about between all the powers, with the view to united action in the East. It is considered that an European conference would be the suitable means of facilitating such understanding. The powers before officially communicating the memorandum to the Porte will await the final decision which England has expressed to adopt in consequence of the overtures made to her.

England Preparing for War.

LONDON, May 29.—The *Standard* says one hundred tons of gunpowder and one million cartridges have just been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply. It was stated in Portsmouth on Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to a ragging condition. The turret ship Thunderer is understood to be first whose completion is to be thus pushed forward.

MINOR FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRANCIS PALACKY, the Hungarian historian, is dead, aged 78.

PRINCE ARTHUR, of England, will shortly marry a daughter of the ex-King of Hanover.

PRINCE FREDERICK, Crown Prince of Denmark, is ill, and it is feared he and the King of Greece contracted fever at Rome.

SPORTS ON THE TURF.

The Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—First race, mile heats, three in five, for all ages; won by Woolley in three straight heats; time 1:47¼, 1:47½ and 1:48¼. Second race, two and a half miles dash, for all ages, won by War Jig; time 4:37½. Third race, for beaten horses, mile heats; the first and third heats were won by Lady Hart in 1:47¾ and 1:51, and the second by Gold Mine in 1:49¾.

A New Party Formed.

NEW YORK, May 28.—It is stated that a Grand Council of the American League was recently organized in Philadelphia, in which twenty-one States were represented by two delegates from the Grand Council of each State, and that a committee was appointed to call a national conference to meet at Philadelphia on the 19th of July, to act upon nominations for President and Vice President. Another account says that a call for volunteers was elected Grand President of the Council, a delegation appointed to attend the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions in the interest of the League, and a address delivered from a prominent ex-Governor of one of the States, and it was resolved to issue an address calling upon all Americans to vote in favor of Americans ruling America, and for the "Bible in the public schools" without compromise. A National Committee room was established in Philadelphia after July 1st, and the conference adjourned to meet on July 4th at Boston.

SPEAKER KERR A VICTIM.

The Scandal Hunters Get Him Into their Clutches.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Clymer Committee held a secret session this afternoon, and examined A. P. Green on the subject of the charges against Speaker Kerr. The witness swore that he told Harney of his wish to get a commission in the regular army, and Harney said he could get it for him, but it would cost money. Harney then arranged an interview for him with Kerr, and when they met Harney said to Mr. Kerr, "This is the gentleman I was speaking to you about." The witness got his commission through the influence of Mr. Kerr, and paid Harney $600 for his services. The man Harney had been subpœnaed, but was reported to be too unwell to leave his residence in New York. Copies of two letters on record in the War Department from Mr. Kerr, giving instructions as to the making out and sending of the commission to Green, were put in evidence and the committee adjourned.

Mr. Kerr takes the matter composedly, and even if annoyed would be comforted by the general disbelief of the public. Of both parties in the charge said to have been made by Harney, he said he never spoke to Harney or had anything to do with him with reference to the transaction. The interview with Green was a direct one, and was not brought about by Harney's intervention. He interested himself in Green's application because of letters from friends in New York of both the applicant and himself. He cannot recollect distinctly all that passed between them on the subject of the commission, but he remembers enough to say that he had nothing whatever to do with Harney.

A special correspondence to the New York *Times*, from Washington, however, does not share in the indifference of Mr. Kerr. The correspondent gives these damaging facts: The case against Mr. Kerr will be stronger in many respects than any that has been made by a committee this winter, with the exception of that against Belknap. In the first place, there is the fact that Green was appointed through the influence of Mr. Kerr, and that a sum of money was paid by Green for the appointment. This will not be disputed, unless by Harney. Mr. Kerr's recommendation is on file in the War Department, together with an autographic letter requesting that when Green's commission is confirmed it be sent to him in New York. The record in the War Department itself is of itself a suspicious matter. At the close of war there were thousands of young men in all parts of the country desirous of securing appointments in the regular army. Like appointments in the civil service, they were secured by Congressional influence. Mr. Kerr must have had many young men in his own district desiring the appointment. The Republican members of Congress had, up to about the time of Green's appointment, controlled these places, but President Johnson then began to seek favor with the Democrats, and was liberal in yielding to their requests. It was this fact, no doubt, that gave opportunity to make the stead of giving it to an entire stranger, who sufficient influence from his own [illegible] given a place in the regular army through the influence of Mr. Kerr. This fact of itself would have created some disturbance in Mr. Kerr's district had it been known at the time. What were the motives for such an action? The testimony of Green, if supported by Harney, will supply one theory, which explains the facts. It will devolve upon Mr. Kerr to disprove these statements or reconcile them with some other theory less prejudicial to himself. Mr. Kerr has known of the charge against him for some time, and it is understood two or three of his personal friends have been closely watching the developments. Mr Kerr wrote to an attorney in New York to look up the case and get affidavits from Harney and Green, if possible, denying the story. This statement corroborates the testimony of Green in regard to the effort to get the certain affidavits from him, even without the testimony of Harney. The case against Mr. Kerr is much clearer than anything that has been made against Belknap, Babcock, Robeson and other Federl officers whom the Democrats seriously propose to impeach.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Foreigners Secede—The Sunday and Liquor Questions at the Centennial Exhibition.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge to-day sent a deputation, including R. W. G. T. Hickman, to wait on the seceders and invite them back to their seats in the body. They declined to recognize the deputation as from the R. W. G. Lodge, or acknowledge the body in any way as the R. W. G. Lodge, and organized another body among themselves with the style "R. W. G. Lodge I. O. G. T." The following are the officers: R. W. G. T., Rev. James Yeames, of England; R. W. G. Counsellor, J. F. Talbot, of Indiana; R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. L. A. Berry, of Iowa; R. W. G. S., Joseph Mollis, of England; R. W. G. Chap., R. Wallace, of Scotland; R. W. G. M., Rev. Scott, of Newfoundland; R. W. G. E. M., Mrs. Sallie C. Jackson, of Indiana; R. W. G. O. G., G. Aldrich, of England; R. W. G. J. G., Wm. Dennis, of Nova Scotia; G. R. Temp., Mattie C. Brown, of Ohio; P. P. W. G. T., J. N. Peace, of Philadelphia.

The movement is regarded as an effort on the part of the delegates from Great Britain to seize possession of the Order, and though fully developed, it is not thought to be of much force. The delegates generally express the belief that the British movement does not find much encouragement in America, and information from England is not without strong opposition.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge has passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Various concessions to sell intoxicating liquors on the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition have been granted by the Board of Finance; therefore,

Resolved, By the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and in behalf of the seven hundred thousand Good Templars of the world, that we enter our solemn protest against such a desecration of the Exhibition, as contrary to the laws of God and man, and we earnestly urge the Centennial Commission to revoke such license or concession.

A SINGULAR THIEF.

A Man Steals a Horse and Wagon and Then Drives Around to the Police Station Looking for Two Stolen Horses.

Wm. Beecher is either a fool, a very sharp thief or an enigmatical specimen of humanity, whose vagaries are ahead of the ability of an ordinary mortal to understand. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock on Saturday night Beecher stole from a Mr. Stacy, who resides in the Thirty-sixth ward, a fine bay mare and a buck wagon. After taking possession of the same he drove down to the Thirty-sixth ward station house, and informed the Lieutenant in charge that two horses had been stolen from Mr. Stacy that evening, and that Mr. Stacy had sent him to look after them. He described the horses accurately, and the description was sent by telegraph to the Mayor's office. Leaving there Beecher drove to the Thirtieth ward station house, told the same tale, and left the same description of the horses. He then crossed to this side of the river, stopped at the Central Station and reported his story to Captain Woolridge. From Central Station he drove to City Hall, and again found in "Doc." Montgomery a ready listener to his story, although "Doc." was then engaged in sending to all the station houses the description of the two horses sent up from the Twenty-sixth ward. Beecher was very talkative, and insisted upon "Doc." going out to look at the "240 little bay mare." "Doc.," to oblige him, examined and praised the horse as its merits deserved. Finally Beecher told "Doc." that as he (Beecher) had been directed by Mr. Stacy to spare no expense and stay out for a week, if necessary, to find the two horses, he would drive on and put in the night anyhow.

He did drive on, but it must have been in an aimless, circuitous sort of manner, as he succeeded in taking in several other station houses, and, at last, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, was taken in himself by officer Wm. Fowler, who arrested the chap in the East End, still driving away. He was brought down to Central Station and incarcerated for a hearing to-day. What idea possessed the young man—he is not more than nineteen or twenty years of age—is hard to tell. He undoubtedly is a very queer mortal.

International Temperance Conference.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

May 27, 1876.

Coming to your city this morning from Philadelphia, I was pleased to notice your item in to-day's issue about the above conference.

May I add that the Conference will open in the Arch street Presbyterian church, on Arch street, above Tenth, on Tuesday, June 13th at 10 A. M. It will probably last three days.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will also hold an Interstate Temperance Conference in Philadelphia the same week. They occupy the Academy of Music on Monday, the 12th of June, and open a fair in Horticultural Hall on Tuesday, the 13th, to continue two weeks.

D. C. B.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Anatolia, at New York; steamer Main, at New York; steamer Scotia, at Queenstown.

CENTENNIAL CONVENTION.

Saturday Night's Meeting for Making Arrangements for the Fourth—The Programme Adopted—A Signal Rocket—Assistant Marshals, &c.

According to the arrangement made by the Joint Centennial Committee of the Councils of the two cities, a convention of delegates from different organizations of the county was held in Select Council Chamber, City Hall, on Saturday evening to make arrangements for the Fourth.

Mr. John A. Fox, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, presided, and stated the object of the meeting, urging harmony of action and asking all to remember that it is desired to make the celebration a distinctively American one. After the examination and approval of the credentials of delegates—of whom there were between eighty and ninety, representing all kinds of societies—the programme for the Fourth proposed by the sub-committee of the Joint Centennial Committee was presented. It is as follows:

"Upon the sounding of the fire alarm bell in the belfry of City Hall, at the hour of 12 o'clock, midnight, a salute is to be fired, and the various bells throughout the cities are to be rung until the hour of 1 o'clock A. M. of July 4, 1876.

The procession to be composed of five divisions, as follows:

First division—Pittsburgh, between the rivers.

Second division—Pittsburgh, south of the rivers.

Third division—Allegheny City.

Fourth division—Allegheny county, outside of the cities.

Fifth division—Delegates outside of Allegheny county.

And the same to be formed as ordered hereafter by the Chief Marshal. To start at ten o'clock A. M., upon the signal given by the battery and traverse a route to be agreed upon.

The procession to consist of the following officers: One Chief Marshal, with Aids; one Marshal, with Aids, for each division; each Marshal to appoint his staff and aids, and establish headquarters. After the dismissal of the procession the assemblage will adjourn to——, when the following exercises will be observed:

First—Prayer. Second—Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by J. N. Gotthold, Esq. Third—Song, by the societies and the people. Fourth—Music. Fifth—Synopsis of the history of Allegheny county, by Hon. Jonas R. McClintock. Sixth—Poem, by Col. Richard Realf. Seventh—Music. Eighth—Oration, by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick. Ninth—Music. Tenth—Benediction. Five o'clock P. M.—Regatta. Eight o'clock P. M.—Fire works, "Monument Hill."

After the report was adopted Mr. Radcliff Wier, an Orangeman, moved that all the Orange Lodges have permission to turn out in a body.

J. C. Conroy, representing a Catholic society, agreed to this, and said he was in favor of allowing all lodges or organizations belonging to one body to turn out in a body. A resolution was finally adopted that the matter be left to the Chief Marshal and Division Marshals to be elected.

The Committee on Location, through Mr. [illegible] reported that Allegheny Park has [illegible] position building, [illegible] patriotism on the coming [illegible] no individual society or organization—religious, military, civic or political—shall wear any badge, regalia or decoration on their persons, or carry any banner, flag, or other emblem, except the National or State colors.

Resolved, That no foreign tunes of a National, party, or factional tendency be played that will create ill-feeling and revive animosities, but all religious animosities.

Resolved, That the Chief Marshal shall issue such orders to his aids and officers as to guarantee to all who participate the fullest enjoyment of these resolutions both in letter and spirit.

The resolutions excited a very warm debate between Dr. Donnelly, Mr. Radcliff Green in regard to the Orange parade, the Hibernian, Mr. E. N. Clarke, a Catholic, and others. Mr. Weir and other Orangemen

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MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

IT IS something of a marvel how much ferocious war talk can be indulged in over the water, before any of the spoiling-for-a-fight nations come to look horns for a bit of a scrimmage.

THE fight over STEWART'S riches has about opened out, and it is quite likely that all the peculiarities of the man who assiduously avoided notoriety in life, will be fully aired now that the flowers are blooming over his grave.

WE publish to-day a letter from our occasional correspondent, who is well posted in the political battle now going on at Washington, and who bears us out in the opinion that there was no bargain in the appointment of CAMERON as Secretary of War.

THE New York *Sun* which is nothing if not malevolent, has trumped up a new charge against Mr. BLAINE. This game against Mr. BLAINE is rapidly assuming the nature of petulant child's play, and it looks very much as if his opponents were profoundly impressed with a belief that a lie is as good as the truth for their purposes, previous to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, referring to the generally conceded fact that Mr. BLAINE has now about 300 votes pledged to him, says: "It seems to us that a man who 'starts with a strength of nearly 300 votes' for a nomination which requires but 367, will be very apt to succeed. If Mr. BLAINE receives 250 votes on the first ballot, he will be nominated on the third, in spite of all the combinations that can be made against him."

THE political campaign this year is equaled in warmth by the fever which rages in base ball circles. This out door sport has been remarkably revived this year, and the season promises to be as memorable, as in those early days when the mania was epidemic. In so far as this revival indicates a new love for healthful athletic sports among our young men, it is worthy of commendation and encouragement from every quarter.

THE three great powers interested in the Eastern question seem to be trotting around, each with a chip on its shoulder, only waiting for some of the others to brush the timber from its resting place, to inaugurate a fight. From the present outlook, however, notwithstanding the covert fierceness of the diplomatic notes exchanged, and the sulphurous belligerency which seems to permeate the atmosphere, there is really not little prospect of actual hostilities. There may be war, sometime, but just now affairs look as though they were all like boys in a miniature prize ring, where one is afraid and the others dare not.

IT is a beautiful custom which has been established in Allegheny of allowing the children of the schools a day's jubilee in the lovely parks at the close of the school year. Music and merrymaking on the green sward, surrounded with loving friends is a fitting memorial of the relief from the discipline of the school room, which, however necessary, is after all not specially alluring to the volatile spirit of childhood. We hope that our young friends may be favored to-day with the brightest of blue skies and the balmiest of spring airs, and that their jubilee may be so enjoyed that the remembrance of it will always be among the most cherished of childhood's fragrant and precious memories.

TO-MORROW will be observed as a sacred Sabbath of patriotic memory. The Government, reflecting the sentiment of the people, has designated the day as a national holiday. Not only the immediate friends of those who fell in the battles which saved our nation's life, but all the people are reminded to turn their minds for a season from business and pleasure to bestow a thought sacred to the memory of those through whose valor and self-immolation, our present national life exists. The day is to be observed quietly, but none the less impressively, for it is not in ostentatious display and the flare of trumpets, but rather in quieter forms, that real reverence and respect for the memory of our patriotic dead, finds fullest and truest expression.

OUR people who are in favor of preserving the American Sabbath ought to turn out in large numbers at the mass meetings which are announced for to-night. The churches in which the meetings are held should be crowded, and it should go on record, with all the impressiveness there is in the action of assembled multitudes, that our community is one in which the people have no sympathy with those who are trying to break down the American Sabbath of sobriety, decorum, and reverence, and put in its place a day of revelry. This is a question which is of paramount importance with reference to the good order of American society, and it demands not only the grave consideration of those who are professedly Christian, but of all who would preserve our institutions free from those inroads which, in some foreign lands, have resulted in the destruction of the Sabbath as a day of real rest and reverence. Now is the time for our community to put itself on record squarely and unmistakably in favor of the maintenance of the American Sabbath, and to join with others in the determination that our Sabbath as it was in time past, as it is now, must and shall be preserved in the future.

THE SCHURZ MOVEMENT.

Enough time has elapsed, since what is known as the Fifth Avenue Conference was held, to know what is its effect on the country. It was a BRISTOW-TILDEN movement; and as such seriously impaired the chances of the two gentlemen it was intended to aid. We have a sincere respect for Mr. BRISTOW, although we do not deem him a suitable candidate, even to represent the reform views entertained within the Republican party. We think him honest, energetic, and determined,—qualities that are desirable, but we do not think him possessed of a comprehensive or clear intellect. Still, he was entitled to a fair chance, and this we think the SCHURZ movement has deprived him of. The Republican party is not at all inclined to receive dictation from that source. Of the entire make-up of that meeting, so far as names were disclosed, there were not three who were entitled, from past service to the party, to attempt to advise, much less dictate its policy. Mr. BRYANT, of the New York *Post*, Professor SHELTE, and T. W. HIGGINSON were least objectionable, and barring their disagreements on questions of political economy, have generally stood with the party. SCHURZ has been fully compensated for all he did, and has not been rewarded for his infidelity in the last Presidential campaign. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., is a Democrat, and not authorized to advise the Republican party at all. Yet these gentlemen, most of them out of favor with the party, assume, uninvited, to advise it on important questions. As this advice is to accept BRISTOW as our Presidential candidate, its effect, so far as it is regarded at all, will be to prejudice his case.

So, also, with the Democratic party. It has had one memorable experience under SCHURZ and other malcontents in the Republican party. It bent, farther than ever did a party before, in the interest of victory. It stooped to conquer, but gained only contempt, defeat, and shame. The eloquence of SCHURZ was in its favor, and GREELEY even sought to use his old-time influence for its benefit. Even SUMNER was neutralized, and his influence was tacitly with the enemy. Yet, with all this, defeat was in the very air. The Democracy learned a lesson they are not at all likely to repeat, of going into the camp of the enemy for strength. We do not, therefore, estimate his advice as being possessed of the slightest weight with the Democracy. If TILDEN is nominated, it will be totally regardless of the Fifth Avenue Conference; and, if defeated, it may, to some extent, be attributed to the prejudice created by this event. It is very certain that since the conference the Democratic press has been more outspoken against TILDEN than it was before. All this is not complimentary to Mr. SCHURZ, but it is true. It shows that even if TILDEN is nominated, the Democratic party wishes it distinctly understood that it is not because Mr. SCHURZ or his friends advised it. Thus the Fifth Avenue Conference has fallen flat, so far as its influence with either party is concerned.

If it should prove that SCHURZ, or his colaborers, are destitute of influence, they have themselves to thank. Mr. SCHURZ is a man of brilliant powers. Of German origin, he has been favorably considered, because of this fact. The Republican party has recognized all of his qualities, and during the rebellion and since, honored him as far as could be done under the laws of the country. Yet while in the enjoyment of the honors conferred upon him, and partially because of personal disagreements, and with no good reason aside from these, he directly plotted, and afterward openly worked to put the Republicans out of, and the Democrats in, power. It was an act of perfidy, for which no sufficient excuse could be offered. The trick of nominating GREELEY, and afterward palming him off on the Democratic party, was too transparent to deceive any one. Democrats knew that GREELEY would never fully affiliate with them, and Republicans knew he could not, if he would be practically faithful to them. Distrusted by both parties, he fell ignominiously, and demented by his misfortunes, he found solace in the cold quietude of death. That was only four years ago, since which time SCHURZ has shown no fruit worthy of repentance. He has never returned to full accord with the Republican party. True, he aided the Republican cause in Ohio last year, but that was on a distinct issue, and against the flagrant dishonesty of the Democratic platform. He stands outside the party, and attempts to dictate its policy and candidates.

If SCHURZ and friends had put forth the efforts within the party to reform it, that they have outside to defeat it, they might have done a vast deal of good. Their voice would have been heard, and advice heeded. They might not, perhaps, have foisted their wishes unchallenged on the party, but they would have been accorded the same respectful hearing that is given to others. The trouble was and is, however, that Mr. SCHURZ wished absolutely to dictate the Presidential candidate, rather than to develop any new principle of reform within the party. His and their demand was that President GRANT should be put aside and, if we may judge by their Cincinnati choice, GREELEY substituted in his stead. This illustrates the quality of their judgment. GREELEY is in his grave, and we have no motive for misjudging him; but we fully believe that had he been nominated by the Republican party four years ago, the people would have received him with distrust, and under protest. He was in his true sphere as editor; but as President, while sincere and honest, he was too gullible and crotchety; too much inclined to experiment with impossible theories, and too completely governed by an unsound humanitarianism to have made a successful President. It was better for his fame that he was defeated. Yet the men who proposed him are again in the forefront, impudently offering unasked advice, accompanied with the threat that if it is not accepted we will have their opposition. The Republican party can never bow before impudence so supreme, or stupidity so profound.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The rapid changes that are almost constantly occurring in the political situation, make the utterances of one week unreliable for another week. Hence what we now say simply embodies an estimate of what forces and influences are now at work. From appearances it may be regarded as probable that we will have four tickets in the field this Presidential canvass. The Prohibitionists have made their nomination, and the SCHURZ party will probably make a nomination, unless, after a time, they repeat their experiment of four years ago, and go to the Democratic party. We do not imagine that SCHURZ will come to the Republicans, for the simple reason that he cannot command the dominating influence in the party which his ambition covets. He aspires to be a leader, and must lead, if it be only a faction. The Democracy are now divided and antagonized to an extent that has alarmed the leaders. Their hostility assumes two forms,—that of policy and candidates. An issue that is not thought to be dangerous within the Republican party, and which the country has in a measure drifted away from, has been suddenly raised within the Democratic party, and will be forced into the St. Louis Convention. This is that of finance. The Ohio delegation will undoubtedly bring forward the inflation views of the Democracy of that State, urging that it is popular among the masses, and capable of winning a Democratic victory. TILDEN and his followers are decidedly for hard money. Unless well managed, this subject will produce an open schism, as it did in the Ohio Democratic Convention. So with the candidates. At the present TILDEN has the best show for the nomination. After all that is said of HENDRICKS, THURMAN, and others, the fact remains that TILDEN has the votes; and these, not abstract theories, do the nominating. TILDEN can only be prevented from carrying off the nomination by a general row. If, regarding him as a hard money man, or objectionable in other regards, a bolt is threatened, a new man may be brought forward, to heal differences, and TILDEN may thus be put aside. In such an event, the new man will not be HENDRICKS, or any that are now specially prominent, but, more likely, JOEL PARKER, of New Jersey, who is not sufficiently positive on any subject to be objectionable to any wing of the party. His State delegation will certainly nominate him, being so instructed.

Assuming, however, that TILDEN is nominated, will he be a formidable candidate? There is much discussion among the New York press as to his ability to carry New York. This is the pivot of his strength. If he cannot carry his own State, he is undeniably beaten. Ohio is now definitely counted, even by Democrats, as reasonably sure to go Republican; and if, with this, New York is also carried, the Republicans will certainly elect their President. TILDEN, at the present, has as elements of strength, the *Tribune*, *Sun*, in certain events, the *Herald*, and his regular party organs; also whatever prestige attaches to him as a reformer. He has against him, unless he can yet control and pacify it, the excluded portion of Tammany, and that which is the more powerful. His record as a recent Reformer will be badly punctured, and the Protestants will be against, and the Catholics with him. New York city and Brooklyn will be for him, and the country against him. If fraud in New York city can be prevented, we believe the country majorities against him will overbalance the city majority for him. The Republicans will thus carry the State by a small majority. As between TILDEN and PARKER, we would sooner see TILDEN nominated.

On the Republican side, the tendency of events is toward harmony. The candidates and their friends are all struggling to concentrate their full strength in the Cincinnati Convention, and the contest for the nomination will be manly and positive. There are, however, no disturbing causes that need occasion an outbreak. The financial issue is the most important, aside from that of pure administration, and will not be met, we judge, by radical utterances of any kind. The party cannot afford to throw itself into the arms of either faction; and as their is a common middle ground, not perfectly acceptable, yet not entirely repugnant to either party, it will probably be accepted. This is, to hold specie payments as an ultimate policy to be kept steadily in view, but not to strain after them in a manner to depress or destroy the industries of the country. This will recognize, though it will not fully meet the views of the two parties, and constitute common ground, on which both can stand without sacrifice of principle. Of course both parties will pronounce for pure administration, so that, in this particular, there will be no essential difference between the two. If the Republican party can reasonably satisfy the country on the financial issue, it will be safe, so far as its declaration of principles may go.

As to candidates, BLAINE, BRISTOW, CONKLING, MORTON, and HARTRANFT are prominent. Their strength, as to delegates, is in the order in which we have named them. Unless we are at fault, BLAINE will go into Convention with about 250 votes, or within a hundred votes of enough to elect. If all the other candidates can unite, they can defeat him. But as regards affiliations, he and BRISTOW are quite as likely to unite as are MORTON and CONKLING, accepting the last news from Washington as reliable. This much, then may be accepted as certain,—that one of the five named above will be the candidate, and the question is as to their election. As matters now stand, we believe any one of them can be elected. CONKLING has been derided as the weakest man, owing to his aristocratic air and reserved manner. He has these elements of strength: His name has not been dragged into the mire of bribery nor his reputation sullied by misdeeds of any kind. He has been a strict party man, and can legitimately ask for the full strength of the party to be used in his behalf. He is strong in New York. MORTON has his war record, which, developed in the canvass, will draw to him the sympathy of the loyal North. BLAINE, BRISTOW and HARTRANFT are recognizedly strong, the former and latter leading in this particular. But as the outlook is at the present, we do not see that any in the above list of candidates would fail of an election. The Democracy have committed such fearful blunders that they must inevitably be driven into a defensive canvass. For them to call for pure administration, when, in the House alone, they gave office to so many rascals, is simply absurd. They are doomed to certain and inevitable defeat.

NO BARGAINS IN IT.

Cabinet Appointments—Trial by Impeachment—What it Means.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS: No recent event that has occurred here has so excited politicians and correspondents of the press as has the recent changes in the cabinet. The vigilance and activity of the news detectives were at fault, as none of them had the least "item" upon the subject until the President announced the appointments officially. When all were in a harmless state of ignorance of the great events about to transpire, no one could boast of his superior skill in derivation. Now that the important appointments are announced, it is amazing how much every one seems to know about the causes that produced the several appointments. Some one could see that it was an arrangement in the interest of Mr. Conkling, and at once a thousand sand dispatches bear the news all over the land. No one that I have met has been able to assign a good reason for the assertion that it is the result of a bargain between Conkling and Cameron. Why not say that it is an arrangement between Morton and Cameron? for it is quite as likely that Mr. Morton was favorable to the appointment of Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War as that Mr. Conkling was. Both of these gentlemen have long been intimate friends of General Cameron, the father of the new Secretary of War, and it is quite probable that they have favored the appointment of his son, but it is all surmise, as baseless as the many thousands of similar fabrications that spring from the inventive brains of politicians and correspondents who are intent upon adding to the excitement that now so deeply agitates political circles throughout the country. Col. Cameron's name has often been suggested in connection with a cabinet appointment since General Grant became President, and it should not be a matter of surprise that he was appointed now that an opportunity presented itself.

He is a gentleman of education, of large and varied experience in business, and of eminent administrative ability. The family have long possessed a large influence in Pennsylvania, and there are none of her sons more loyal to the State or more devoted to its interests than General Cameron and his son, the new Secretary of War. Pennsylvania should have had a member of the Cabinet all through the present Administration, and likely would have had, had it not been for the divisions that seemed to exist in the Philadelphia ranks in the early years of Gen. Grant's administration. Of later years these divisions have ceased to exist, and the President of his own volition, doubtless, has seen proper to bestow the honor of an appointment upon a prominent and able Republican, and it is folly to seek for some covert reason for an act which in itself was proper to be done. Why should Pennsylvania, with her numerous population and with immense and diversified interests, be longer denied a representation in an administration that she has done so much to bring into being, and has so faithfully sustained? New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky—all Democratic, have been represented at the grand council board of the nation; but Pennsylvania has not even had a "back seat" when the policies of the administration were being discussed and settled. Such neglect was a standing reflection upon the Republicans of the State, and it was high time that the reproach should be removed by calling one of her sons to one of the most honorable positions in the land. That is the proper significance of the transaction and we accept it as such.

IMPEACHMENT.

The trial by impeachment is likely to prove of greater length than it was supposed would be possible when it opened. The many new points developed by the study and discussion of the constitutional provisions have awakened a deep interest in the case. When it was proposed to prosecute the trial by impeachment of an officer who had resigned and had become, as many supposed, a simple citizen, it was looked upon by many lawyers as but little short of an assumption of power; but a great change has taken place in the minds of many good lawyers, as well as in the minds of other intelligent citizens. When we consider the object and purpose had in view by the framers of the Constitution, we cannot but see that there are strong reasons for following a venal official after he has surrendered his office. The punishment is not by fine or imprisonment, but, to a sensitive, honorable man, it can but be considered of the highest grade of punishment. The object of the provision in the Constitution, making high officials amenable to trial and punishment for corrupt practices while in office, was in the first place to deter men from such practices. An officer having befouled his official robes, conferred upon him by virtue of the Constitution, commits the highest offense that could be committed against the government of this country, and the Constitution declares that such an one, who shall have been found guilty, shall be disrobed of citizenship, and forever shall be precluded from holding any office under the Government of his country.

It does not take from him his life or his liberty, nor does it impoverish him by fines, but it strips him of his citizenship and turns him loose a branded wanderer and vagabond upon the face of the earth.

It is a terrible vengeance, but it is not too great a punishment for men who, after being raised to the highest and most honorable posts in the Government, turn traitor to their trusts and betray the interests of the people. Nor can a guilty official escape a trial by impeachment by resigning his office. The Constitution does not contemplate such a mode of evading the penalty attached to the crime against the purity of the administration of the Government. It intends that the guilty party shall never, by any possibility, have power to again betray a trust, and thus offend the dignity of the nation a second time; and to guard against such a possibility, it pronounces the doom of the wretched man, and turns him out a miserable man, disowned of his country and without citizenship.

Like Cain, he may become a wanderer, and his punishment greater than he can bear, but it is a righteous punishment. The Constitution says that treason and bribery are unpardonable offenses. All other crimes may be pardoned except those which are tried by impeachment, such as treason, bribery, &c. If the purpose and intention of the framers of the Constitution be kept in view, it follows that time cannot efface the crime or give immunity from punishment, but a man may be followed, if guilty of corrupt practices in office, years after the commission of the crime.

The intention of the Constitution is, that such a man shall not continue to be a citizen of the Republic after the commission of the unpardonable offense against the dignity of the nation, and that whenever discovery of the crime be made the offender may be impeached—not merely to turn him out of office, but to strip him of citizenship—to disrobe him and stamp the indelible mark of the nation's displeasure upon his brow.

The President cannot restore him to citizenship by a pardon, because the Constitution prohibits the President from pardoning a criminal found guilty by a Court of Impeachment, of treason or bribery.

In these days of lax morality, it is well to consider the motives that actuated the framers of our Constitution in restricting the pardoning powers of the President in cases of treason and bribery.

OCCASIONAL.

(From the Sacramento Record-Union, May 17.)

How Mr. Blaine has Been Strengthened by Slanderous Charges and Democratic Investigations.

The Sacramento *Record-Union*, one of the leading Republican papers of California, concludes an article reviewing the $64,000 slander against Mr. Blaine with the following remarks:

It is to be hoped that Mr. Blaine's political opponents have now had enough investigating him, but if they desire to keep up the business it is not probable that his friends will offer any strenuous objections, seeing that he is being investigated toward the White House with a rapidity absolutely phenomenal. It is not a common result of such inquiries that the object of them should gain strength instead of losing it from their developments, but there can be no question that this is the out-come in Blaine's case. Thus far every attack upon him has made political capital for him, and has recoiled disastrously upon his assailants, and this last accusation has melted away so ludicrously before the exhibition of facts that the effect is almost to give him the attitude of a martyr. Nor is this all, for there is a lesson in this inquiry which the public will not be slow to apply generally. It has been shown in the present case that an absolutely innocent man may, by the operation of mere gossip and rumor, be made to lie for years under a damaging charge, and a charge which probably nothing but an inquiry of this kind, or a regular judicial process, could clear him from. At a time when loose accusations may almost be said to be the fashion, it is clear that a discovery like this has special significance. At least it proves the danger and injustice of accepting flying rumors, and suggests a strong doubt as to whether half the beliefs that are entertained about he guilt of public men may not be as ill-founded as the story about Blaine. As to the latter, though no doubt he is relieved to be liberated from the irritating burden of a false charge, the effect of the inquiry and its sequel upon his political prospects is so fortunate that he can hardly regret having been exposed to the slander.

So much has he gained that we believe if the National Republican Convention were to be held to-morrow, there is no candidate who could contest with him successfully for the nomination. And there is sound philosophy in the feeling with which the people are coming to regard him, for while all demand a candidate of unblemished character, it is felt that a man who has passed through the fire and come out unscathed, must be really more trustworthy than one who, no matter how high his reputation, has never undergone such a crucial trial. It is beginning to be realized that Blaine's fight has been made far more by his enemies than by his friends or than by himself. Had he been a weak man, or an impure man, his reputation would have been riddled by this time. But after malice has expended all its venom against him he stands out brighter and purer to the eyes than at the outset, and there is not a crevice to be discovered in his armor of proof.

Nor is it less obvious that the course of the Democrats is tending to render Blaine the most eligible man the Republicans can take, from a tactical standpoint, for there as with an unknown candidate the risk must be encountered of all kinds of charges turning up against him after nomination, the democrats are so ordering matters that by the time the convention meets they themselves will have unwittingly given Blaine the very strongest indorsement conceivable, and will have effectually disposed of every charge which could be brought against him in the canvass. It may be said that there are plenty of other men who could make as creditable a showing under the microscope as he, and that may be conceded, but none of those other men have had the advantage of passing through the annealing furnace, and he has; and the importance of this distinction can hardly be exaggerated. It is certain, too, that the country now knows more of Blaine than of any other man who has been named for the Presidency, and that all it has learned concerning him has tended to increase the general belief in his honesty, and the general esteem for his talents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEP IN AND SEE
THE
Handsomest Assortment
OF
Spring Goods
IN THE CITY.
Henry Smith & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

GARDEN
AND
Flower Seeds
The Best in the City.
Trees, Grape Vines, Plants,
A great stock, unsurpassed in quality and price.
SEED POTATOES.
The finest new varieties ever introduced. 1,000,000 Flowering and Bedding Plants. 18 Beautiful Plants for $1.10.
BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS,
At short notice, in any quantity, surpassed by none.
BIRDS, GOLD FISH, &c.
Proprietors of the celebrated KNOX Farm Greenhouses and Nurseries. d57-MWF

DYNAMITE!
OR,
GIANT POWDER.
Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing
S. M. WICKERSHAM,
124 First avenue, Pittsburgh,
or E. W. POWERS,
Youngstown, Ohio.
683

WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE 1'00 bbls. Rosedale, for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

"THE FAVORITE SON."

Oh, there's not in this country of valley and mountain,
This land of proliferous prairie and plain,
A siren can pipe such sweet songs by the fountain,
As wild warbling Jimmy, the flowery Jim Blaine.

Go, hang up your fiddles, ye plotters and planners,
Your Cæsar is dead, and laid out in the rain
Beyond resurrection by torchlight or banners,
But life's in sweet Jimmy, the flowery Jim Blaine.

His eye is as youthful, his lip always truthful,
His backbone is stiff, and his head is all brain;
And when stripped for the ring, why, Ben Hill's not a toothful—
Not a taste in the mouth for the flowery Jim Blaine.

The gay-crested Conkling would ne'er rate a ducat
When weighed in the scales with the mammoth of Maine,
And Morton would not be a drop in the bucket,
A mite in the cheese to the flowery Jim Blaine.

Though he hang in his study the shirt that is bloody,
Drinking deep inspiration from every stain,
Then flies to the halls with brow reeking and ruddy,
He can't hold a dip to the flowery Jim Blaine.

No foe can defile him; though Sunset may roile him,
And dab him hyena, his taunts are in vain;
Though ever so high with abuse they may pile him,
'Tis oil on the back of the flowery Jim Blaine.

So, pack up, all ye who've a thumb in the patty,
Your deadheads secure, and be off on the train,
To swell out the anthem at far Cincinnati,
Ah, Jimmy! sweet Jimmy, the flowery Jim Blaine!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 445-448

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. 448

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined,
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
678

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. E

SPECIAL GOO

WM. SEMPLE'S, No

Since our last announcement of New Goods, many new attractions have been received and placed on our counters, making our stock more attractive than ever.

At 8, 8 1-3, 10 and 12 1-2c,
Beautiful Line of new Summer Plaids.
At 15 and 18 3-4c,
New Summer Plaids, worth 18¾ and 25c.
At 25 cents,
Fine assortment of New Plaid Debeges, and choice assortment New Brocade Poplins.
At 31 cents,
Choice line new Pure Mohair Brocades.
At 33 cents,
Summer styles in Pure Silk Warp Brocades, At 25c, newest shades in Colored Cashmeres.
At 45 cents,
Pure Pongee and Mohair Brocades. At 25 to 50c, latest novelties in Damasse Plaid Debeges.
At 18 3-4 cents,
Large assortment fine Colored Alpacas. At 25c, an extra bargain in fine Seal Brown Alpacas, worth 37½c.
At 50c to $2.50,
Extra good value in all grades Black Cashmeres. At 18¾c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 12 1-2c to $2.50,
Large and beautiful line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines, and in cloth shades, in Plain, Damasse Checks and Stripes.
At $1, an extra fine Gros Grain Black Silk, worth $1.25.
At $1.25 and $1.37 1-2c,
Fine Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.50 and $1.62½. At $1.50, superior Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.75. At $1 to $2.50, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
Special good bargains in Dress Goods.

Novelties Opened
THIS WEEK,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FOR EVENING, MOUNTAIN AND SEA SIDE WEAR:
Centennial Wraps,
Princess Wraps,
Saratoga Wraps,
Paris Opera Shawls,
Long India Shawls,
Silk Cardinal Capes.
FOR NECKWEAR.
Black Felliet Scarfs,
Brussels Nett Scarfs,
Cashmere Nett Scarfs,
Guipure Scarfs,
Ecru Batiste Embroidered End Ties,
Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Scolloped Edges.
Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
NEW PATTERNS IN
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Silk Parasols
With Canopy Top and Lace Trimming.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
With Handles of Newest Design.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
PORK PACKERS.
J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard.
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ESTABLISHE

WEDNESDAY
D BARGAINS
AT
s. 155, 167 and 16

Special attention is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, &c., opened last week, and the low prices at which they are offered.

At $2.00,
Ladies' Linen Suits, made in best styles.
At $4.75,
Ladies' Linen Braided Suits.
Ladies' Suits, &c.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Suits and Overdresses, made and trimmed in latest Summer fashion, in Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk. Colored Alpacas and newest styles in new Plaid Debeges. Colored Silk Suits, Grenadines and Hernanis, and an unsurpassed assortment of Linen Braided and Embroidered Suits.
Also a full line of Black and
Colored Suits
For Misses, in all sizes, at lowest prices. A large line of new
Summer Shawls
Opened to-day.
At 75 cents,
New Striped Summer Shawls.
At 87 1-2 cents,
New Fancy Striped Shawls, a great bargain. Special good value in Black Thibet
Mourning Shawls
In all grades.
Ladies' Calico and Chintz Waists, Ladies' Plain and Fancy
White Waists.
And a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Gauze
Underwear
At very lowest prices.
Special good bargains in Suits, &c., &c.

1876 MAY 1876
27.
Still Better Value
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Our Stock has been largely increased this week by large purchases made at the recent Auction Sales in New York.
Many Goods at prices that were never heard of before.
There never was a better time to secure bargains in Dry Goods than now.
Goods will not likely continue long at the present low prices.
Our trade is very active, our stock larger and our facilities for giving our customers the best possible value for their money is not surpassed by any house in this Country.
DRESS GOODS!

New Dress Goods at	8 and 10 cents
New Dress Goods at	12½ and 15 cents
New Dress Goods at	20 and 25 cents
New Dress Goods at	31 and 25 cents
New Dress Goods at	37½ and 50 cents

The best assortment of medium priced Goods we ever offered.
Suits, Overskirts and Jackets
In great variety.
New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
Opened this week.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—Still a full line of those Unlaundried Shirts on hand at our popular price of one dollar each, at which price we have already sold nearly 2,000 of them.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 888,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,000 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,787 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,909,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March, 1840.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 29, 1876.

Money matters continue as dull as ever. The demand for money is light, and on good collaterals money is to be had in the open market at 7 per cent., and in some cases even at 6 per cent. per annum for sixty or ninety days. Banks are charging 8@9 per cent. to customers, but it is almost impossible to find good borrowers at these figures. The truth of the matter is, business will not justify more than 7 per cent. interest for money.

There is more currency coming in from the country than is sent out, and everything indicates dull business in the way of trade in the country. But the spring was rather late, and it is presumed the farmers are in the fields, which partly accounts for the light receipts of grain.

The Treasury now holds $244,622,850 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $15,573,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation the week ending May 27, $16,000; amount withdrawn for the same time, $402,000; national bank circulation outstanding, $336,843,335, of which amount $2,099,790 are gold notes. The internal revenue receipts for the month to date, $11,729,676 12; for the fiscal year to date, $103,775,716 27. The Customs receipts for the month to date, $10,276,890.68; for the fiscal year to date, $135,567,189.62.

—One of the rumors circulating on the London Stock Exchange says the attack with which the Prince of Wales is suffering is more serious than the announcement indicates. Another rumor is to the effect that the Rothschilds are sellers of consols to the amount of nearly a million pounds sterling, which, though denied, is supposed to be based on knowledge that the political situation in Europe is likely to grow worse.

—The stock market closed quieter, but very flat. Saturday afternoon's *Globe*, in its financial article, says the condition of affairs on the Stock Exchange is little better than a state of panic. Consols have been flat and declining throughout the week. Indian securities have also been heavier and lower. Home railway securities have reached a lower level, the trade returns showing a considerable falling off. Canadian issues are depressed and one and one-fourth to three and one-half per cent. lower. There has been almost a panic in foreign securities, some of which reached the lowest point ever known. Turks declined three to six per cent.; Egyptians five to eight per cent.; Hungarians and Russian three and one-half to seven per cent.; Spanish, nine per cent.; Buenos Ayres, five per cent.; Brazilians, two to four per cent., and Argentines two and one-half to three per cent. American securities and the Grand Trunk suffered in the general depression. To-day has been the worst day ever known on the Stock Exchange for years. Everything was sold indiscriminately, and there is hardly a stock in the entire list that is not lower, although the fall is less heavy than might have been expected in such a panicky market. The feeling at the close was slightly quieter, but was still very gloomy. There is nothing new in discounts.

—The Continental Bourses have not participated in the panic, prices having been reduced to suit all of them report weakness and a decline in international stocks, as is also reported here.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾ @ 113	5-20's 1865 coupons	123
U. S. 6's 1861, coup 12[illegible]		10-40's	117½
" 1862	118	American 6's	118
" 1865 new	119	New 5 per cents	117½
5-20's 1867	121¾	10-40's coupons	118½

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	13½	Union Pacific	40
C. C. C. & I.	2	Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	137
St. Paul	33	Adams Express	107
Do. pref'd	48½	American Express	56
Michigan Southern	82½	U. S. Express	70½
Do. Central	90½	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	93½
Northwestern Com.	29½	Quicksilver	14½
Do. Pref	37½	Fort Wayne	103
Rock Island	95½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12½
Cleve. & Pitts	92½	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	25¾	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	69		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52½	Cen. Trans. (A)	47
Reading (S)	101¾	Empire (A)	101¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	185	C. V. R. R. 7.3-10 A	90
Oil Creek (S)	58½	P. C. & St. L. 7's A	83
Lehigh Valley (S)	62½	Phila. Bonds (S)	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since out last report:

Adam Diehl et ux. to Peter Sutter, April 21, 1876; undivided ½ of lot on Eighteenth st., 21x100 feet. Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x80 feet.....$1,400

John C. Ribber to Thomas Simpson, April 21, 1876; lot on Washington street, in Xmity. Mifflin township.....$250

R. D. Beatty et ux. to Seth F. Stewart, April 10, 1876; lot on Collins avenue, Nineteenth ward city, 41x132½ feet.....$700

J. R. Mellon to James H. Siewort, May 11, 1876; two lots on Rural avenue, Nineteenth ward, city, 25x85 feet each.....$1,000

Jos. Parker et ux. to Seth F. Stewart, April 26, 1876; four lots on Wagner's Plan, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 192x120 feet.....$1,200

Jacob Schreiber to Andrew Wood, May 1, 1876; lot on Sherman street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 21x100 feet.....$800

Henry B. Scott, Sheriff, to F. Schild, May 16, 1876; lot on Penn street, Pittsburgh, 20x160 feet.....$1

Henry Arnsberg to Conrad and Casper Arnsberg, May 13, 1876; two lots on Manor street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 50x150 feet.....$1,400

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Jane O. Morgan, late interest of F. W. Nagel in a lot on Pearl street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x80 feet.....$1,000

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Sarah M. Phillips, interest of William Barr to lot in St. Clair borough, 4x126 feet.....$50

Joseph Kelling et ux. to Henry Schafer, October 1, 1875; lot on Wharton street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 40x120 feet.....$2,000

Joseph Harding et ux. to James Alcorn and Andrew Lewis, January 8, 1872; lot on Centre avenue, No. 1

Duncan Hamilton's plan, Patton township, 50x100 feet.....$225

R. B. Pitz, Sheriff, to W. S. Purviance, April 22, 1876; interest of John Frazier in tract of land in Plum township, containing 20 acres and 25 perches.....$25

Jane Shepherd to Fanny Barker, Sept. 27, 1837; strip of ground fronting on Diamond alley, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....$200

A. D. Bolton to J. W. Zahniser, March 11, 1876; the undivided two-third interest of lot No. 149 in Dobbs' plan of lots, in the Seventeenth ward of Pittsburgh.....$200

Wm. R. Lyon to Wm. T. Bown, May 24, 1875; lots 15 and 24 in Cowan's plan of lots in the Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, on Sycamore road, 50x165 feet.....$2,500

W. T. Bown to First Regular Baptist Church of Mount Washington, the above-mentioned lots.....$2,250

F. H. Rower et ux. to R. G. McGonnigle, May 11, 1876; lot No. 204 in Mellon's plan, Twenty-first ward, 24x102 feet.....$3,000

David McKinley to William W. McKinney, May 17, 1876; lot on Sandusky street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$65

R. B. Pitz, Sheriff, to G. L. Fisher, January 29, 1876; interest of Chas. Harbaugh in lot on Sherman avenue, Union borough.....$1,025

E. Wagner et ux. to F. Kramer, November 29, 1875; lot on South street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 41x150 feet.....$100

James Parker and wife to H. D. Beatty, April 17, 1876; lot on Beatty street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 3 2-12 feet.....$2,000

M. H. Ahlers et ux. to James Parker, April 17, 1876; above described lot.....$2,000

Louis Braun et ux. to Thomas D. Chandler, May 17, 1876; lot on Troy Hill road, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 50x220 feet.....$5,000

Nicholas Kelly et ux. to Augustus Voltmer, November 22, 1875; lot on Thirty-sixth street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 40x150 feet.....$1,000

R. R. Pitz, Sheriff, to Peter Hill, June 29, 1876; interest of Casper Rahn in lot on High street, Allegheny City, 30x219 feet.....$1,000

The Amos M. E. Church of Pittsburgh to Louis Gloe-eskamp, May 20, 1875; lot on the corner of Penn avenue and Ferry street, 27x50 feet.....$12,975

N. P. Sawyer to Thomas Milton, May 16, 1876; lot in the borough of Aspinwall, 20x100 feet.....$400

Administrators of William Phillips to W. T. Bown, October 2, 1875; lot in the Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, on Sycamore street, 50x165 feet.....$650

R. R. Pitz, Sheriff, to John Wilson, January 29, 1876; interest of Joseph Kirkpatrick to triangular lot on Adams street, Allegheny.....$50

NEW YORK, May 27, 1876.

Money is easy at 2@3 per cent; prime commercial paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $405,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $267,000. The clearings were $68,000,000. Sterling 487¾@483¾. Gold advanced from 112⅝ to 113¼, and closed at 113¼. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 2, 4 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Government means closed dull and steady.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,717,800
Specie, decrease	1,030,900
Legal Tenders, decrease	2,900,100
Deposits, increase	985,200
Circulation, decrease	12,300
Reserve, increase	2,323,500

Railroad bonds were quiet. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was irregular and prices advanced ⅛ to ¾. After the first board the market became weak, and prices declined ⅛ to 1¾, the latter Lake Shore, which was heavily pressed, and broke from 53¾ to 52. Western Union was next in activity, and after making an early advance from 68¾ to 69¾, declined to 68¾. Lastly there was a general advance of ⅛ to ¾. Towards the closing hour the tone became very stiff. The rise was ¾ to ¼ per cent. in the entire list. The market closed dull and lower. The transactions to-day aggregated 117,000 shares, of which 6,000 were New York Central, 32,000 Lake Shore, 3,300 Pacific Mail, 8,000 St. Paul, 2,000 Ohio, 22,000 Western Union, and 9,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾@123; do of '64, 115; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 127½.

State Bonds. — Tennessee old, 45; do. new, 42; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri sixes, 106.

Stocks. — Western Union Telegraph Company, 68⅝; Quicksilver, 15¾; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 25⅜; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 93¾; American Express, 61; United States Express, 79½; New York Central, 110; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 139; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 86¾; Panama, 35; Union Pacific, 39½; Lake Shore, 52¾; Illinois Central, 94; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; C. C. C. & I., 45½; Northwestern common, 29¾; do preferred, 37½; New Jersey Central, 82¾; Rock Island, 95¾; St Paul, 36⅝; do. preferred, 64⅝; Toledo & Wabash, 2⅝; do. preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 103¾; do. preferred, 112½; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 105¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 16⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 105; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13¾; Missouri Pacific, 17¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12⅝; Central Pacific, 101; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 88¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Discount on trade dollar, 78; bullion, 78¾@78¾.

LONDON, May 27.—Consols 94 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 11¾; do preferred, 28.

PARIS, May 27.—Rentes 103f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—United States new fives, 102.

BERLIN, May 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows a gain of 11,740,000 marks.

Wheat.

A dispatch received yesterday from Dayton, O., says: "Market absolutely flooded with (winter) wheat. Everybody, it seems, is letting go and everybody to have wheat to let go." The better prospects are evidently bringing out stocks from the hands of the farmers; even in sections which were thought to be nearly bare.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 27, 1876.

General business continues dull, and there is not much probability of an early improvement. Grain merchants report business exceedingly dull, and, as noted in our last, Oats have declined 2@3c per bu, the Hog product continues weak, and prices are lower than they have been at any time yet. There is nothing new to report in produce circles, except possibly a little more activity.

APPLES—Selling in a small way at $3@3 ⅌ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet, and the prospects for the future are not very encouraging, as there is not likely to be any improvement in the demand, in view of the abundance of fresh vegetables; we continue to quote navies at $1.10@1.12½ ⅌ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for prime fresh stock, but no improvement in prices; 20@22 for prime to choice rolls and 18@20 for same grades of solid packed.

CHEESE—Sales of prime new Ohio, in a jobbing way, 10@10½c; general tone of the market appears to be growing firmer.

DRIED FRUIT—Moving slowly, as the season is nearly over. Stocks are light, and prices are steady at 9¼@9½c for prime to choice N. Y. State Apples. Peaches, 12@13¼ for prime halves. Blackberries, Cherries, &c. are out of market.

EGGS—The receipts appear to be increasing slightly, and, if anything, the market is easier, although prices are still maintained; fresh stock, 18c.

FLOUR—Our latest advices, both from New York and Liverpool, report those markets firmer, and it is also worthy of notice that there has been an advance on Wheat in Chicago within the past few days —In our market, however, business continues quiet and prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6, 25@6.75; red winters, $6, 50@7; ambers, $7, 25@7.50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8@8.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Business continues rather sluggish, but the leading staples present no new or important features to which reference has not already been made in these columns.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7½	Standard B	10¾@
		Standard Ex C	10 @
SUGARS.		Standard Ex O	10 @
Cut Loaf	12 @	Ref. Yellow	8¾@9½
Crushed	11¾@	N. O. new crop	8¾@9
Granulated	11 @		
Powdered	11¼@		
Standard A	10¾@		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @60
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	70 @75	N. O., strictly prime	62
Fair	60 @65	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@1 00	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	60@1 10	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	50@80	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22¾@	Rio (ch pkgs)	27
Prime Rio	22¾@23	Rio (loose)	26¾
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	33
Old Gov Java			

GRAIN—There is no change to note in Wheat, and the market continues quiet; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1.33@1.35. The inquiry here is chiefly from country mills and is almost entirely for good stock. A Chicago paper, of Friday, says: "A party offered a million bushels of July for sale of wheat at the same instant that other parties were freely offering to sell at $1.08. That was evidently a bull bid, and was equally reprehensible with the effort to depress the market by offering to sell at a lower figure than that bid by others." The Oat market continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present wants, and prices are weak and lower; 37@38c for Penna. and Ohio mixed to white. Corn, both Ear and Shelled, is dull, and prices are tending downward; choice yellow shelled 58@58c for Ohio and Indiana free in elevator, and Ear at 55@56c on track. Rye is very dull and hard to dispose of at any price, as it is not wanted.

HAY—Baled is quoted, on wharf and track, at $17@18 ⅌ ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $15@16. Prairie, $10@11 for midland and $12@14 for upland. Loose, from country wagons, $15@20.

MILL FEED—In fair demand but unchanged; Bran, $14@15; Sherts and Shipstuffs, $15@17; Middlings, $20@22; Chopped Feed, $24@26.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely, and the market is again weaker; we now quote, in a jobbing way, at 35@40c per bu.

PROVISIONS—The market continues decidedly oflish, in sympathy with the advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but the bottom will be reached sooner or later—it is only a question of time. The shrinkage during the week has been heavy, and we should not be surprised to hear of some of the longs having been forced to the wall, as ¼@¼ of a cent ⅌ lb and an off lot on the New York is a heavy loss, and one from which some of those who are heavily loaded will not be able to stand up under. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Hams—Ex S C ⅌ lb	13¾	Mess Pork ⅌ bbl	21,50
Do. Canvased	13¾	Short Cut do	20,00
Sugar Cured Hams S. C.	14	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	13
Do. Canvased	15¼	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Bacon Shoulders	11	mer—In tcs	12½
Do. Canvased	14½	In ½ bbls	14
Dried Beef Sides	16½	In 1 bbls	15
Do. Canvased	14½	In 3 lb caddies	16
Beef Tongues S. C.		In 5 lb do	15¾
per doz	16½	In 3 lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	In 5 lb do	16
Short Rib Sides	12	In 6 lb do	15¾
Clear Sides	12½		

BAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Lower at 7¾@8 ⅌ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@9c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 27, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	309 cars.	329 cars.
Hogs	117 "	103 "
Sheep	74 "	93 "
	36 "	35 "
Total	560 "	591 "

CATTLE.

Of the 309 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 251 cars were through and 57 cars local as against 287 cars of the former and 191 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 1,243 head; last week, 1,369.

The most noticeable in the market this week was the light run especially of local cattle; there were but little over 60 cars on sale, but with a very limited demand, especially for prime heavy weights. None of the best lots had to be sent on in first hands. There was an average demand for fair to good light cattle of which the supply was small, and all of this character met with ready sale in consequence, and that too at full prices; good to heavy cattle, however, ruled as low, if not lower, than at any time this year. So far as we could learn, there was but one drove of good cattle wholesaled; they averaged 1,400 ℔s were of good quality, price 5,25—the same cattle, a month ago, would have bought 6c, and this was last week, 6¼@6¾.

The probability, however, is that we will have an increased number of buyers from Philada this week after this week, and if so, a better and more active market, especially for good cattle may be expected.

As stated in our report of Thursday, it is understood that hereafter there will be a deficiency of from 50 or 60 cars ⅌ week in the shipments from Chicago to Philadelphia, the effect of which will be to increase the demand here to that extent; there was an increased number bought here for that point this week, and while the outlook does not warrant the expectation of an advance in prices, there is reason to believe that there will be an increased trade; as in addition to Philadelphia, we look for an increased attendance of buyers from Lancaster, Chester, and other adjoining countries in the eastern part of the State before long.

Extra, 1,400@1,500 steers quotable at 5¼@5½; prime, 1,200@1,300, 5@5¼; good, 1,000@1,100, 4½@4¾; the most of the sales were within the range of 4½@5, and it now requires something pretty good to command the outside figure. Stockers of which there were very few on sale, are quotable at 3¾@4c. Texas cattle have not commenced to come forward yet, but we look for liberal receipts, particularly of through consignments before long. This never was much of a market for Texans.

Cattle of all grades are cheaper now than they have been since before the war, but the depreciation has been much greater in fat cattle than the lighter weights, as these appears to be an over supply of the former.

SHEEP.

The market opened up sluggish and at a decline of 25@25c ⅌ cwt, dragged all the way through, but yesterday and to-day there was a rather better feeling developed, in consequence of the more favorable advices from New York. As compared with Monday of last week, prices are off from ¼ to ½ of a cent, and but for the fact that the supply was comparatively light this week, the decline would have been greater than it was. In regard to the course of the market the incoming week, it is not safe to speculate much further than that it will depend entirely upon the arrals, both here and eastward; if the rain should be light it is safe to predict a stiff market, but, if otherwise, the very reverse. Lambs are commencing to come forward; very few wooled sheep offering, and there is scarcely any inquiry for them.

QUOTATIONS.

Clipped—Extra	10@11 ℔s		6,00@6,25
" Prime	9@9,75 ℔s		5,50@5,75
" Good	8@8,5 ℔s		5,00@5,25
" Fair	7@7,5 ℔s		4,50@4,75
" Common	7@7,5 ℔s		3,50@4,00
" As to quality			4,00@5,50

HOGS.

The market opened dull, and from Monday up until yesterday, there was a steady decline in prices, and as compared with last week, there has been a decline of ¼ to ¾ of a cent ⅌ lb. Buyers, in consequence of the steady decline, took hold sparingly, while sellers, for the same reason, were anxious to realize, and in addition to the very unfavorable reports both from the east and west, there was an increased supply. This has been the worst week sellers have experienced this year; it is evident that they have all lost money, some of them a good deal of it, say $75 to $125 ⅌ car. To-day, a firmer feeling was developed in consequence of favorable advices from Chicago, and the yards were pretty well cleared early in the day at an advance of 10c ⅌ cwt as compared with the preceding day. Philadelphi hts hogs sold from 7,10@7,20, and Yorkers from 6,40@6,60, according to quality.

Barley.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: The price of No. 2 barley in this market, for delivery during this month, is 75c per bu; for next month it is 80c. There is a premium of 12c per bu, which will disappear next Wednesday afternoon, if not earlier. It is not improbable that plenty of barley will arrive here during the last half of next week, too late to take advantage of the difference in prices.

Receipts of Bloome, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lucy Fur m	2 Byers McC & Co m 1
Total	3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co	3 W. A. Diamond s 1. 3
J. Reamer m	3 Caughey & H m 2
Total	11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur 6	24 Shoen'r B. & Co 6.13
Isabella Fur o	20 Jones & L 6
Total	55

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Pgh F & I Co m	2 Graff B & Co m 2
Isabella Fur o	19 Lewis O. & P's l 1
Byers McC & Co m	3 Nimick & Co m 1
E. Thomson S. Co m	7 Shoen'r B. & Co o 83
Laughem & Co. o	14 Lucy Fur, o 1
Total	111

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The wool market has reported a very fair week considering the large number of idle mills enumerated in the New York *Economist* as 154, with 1,168 sets machinery, and the majority in New England, as of course, that's where the bulk of the woolen interest of the country centres.

The sales include 815,000 pounds California and 121,000 pounds pulled wool. The business in fleece wools is light, as the stock is small, especially of the desirable styles, and the new clip is now so close at hand that buyers in these are piecing their needs along with almost daily purchases on a steadier market shall occur.

In California there is less pressure to sell than at the writing of our last, holders observing that every concession to buyers is an inducement for a demand for more, and the latter element, at least, not for the season, the lowest point has been reached. The receipts just now are running to very good condition; and good to prime lots are being freely offered by and by, which they account as urging buyers to make early selections, and in this connection the authority quoted last week under date of May 13 reports:

"The sales the past week have been the largest of the season. The demand has been for a choice long staple, scattering burrs on the skirts, which have been taken within the range of 17@18c; good condition San Joaquin Valley at 14@15½c, and Northern fleece at 18@19c. Not a great deal of Northern has been received. We have had a sale of some 800 round bags at Rod Bluff to a Boston shipper at extreme prices. We have also had some lots of scabby wool sold during the week at from 8 to 12c and some lots of good staple seedy on the skirt, at from 14@15c, but very few of these have been almost entirely neglected. Coarse and medium of all kinds are slow of sale, the demand being almost entirely for fine qualities. The stocks on hand are very large, but as the clip is coming in rapidly, we do not expect lighter receipts from this time forward. Taken as a whole the clip in condition does not average up to last year. We have had a quantity of good wool, but the quantity of scabby, seedy, and defective has been very large. There has been a great deal of carelessness in packing, and in the sacks. The buyers differ strictly to the rule to reject all unmerchantable wool in the fleece, and the grower who packs in defective wool with his clip in the end is made the sufferer. Sales for the week aggregate 1,500,000 pounds, as follows: 344,000 lbs, 1865@17c; 252,000 lbs, 1865@17c; 24,000 lbs, 1865@14½c; 34,000 lbs, 14c; 14,000 lbs, 13½c; 31,000 lbs, Contra county, 14c; 40,000 lbs, Napa, 15@16c; 120,000 lbs, 1865@18c; 70,000 lbs, 1865@20c; and 1,000,000 lbs, 1865 fine delaine, including what is still pending at the close of the week. A few buyers there are selecting combing at 32½@33c, but these prices afford no margin for clothing purposes, and consequently are not buying or none comes forward.

From the West there is little to be remarked in addition to our previous reports. The low prices falling here seem to infuse a feeling West that farmers and country dealers had better keep their fleeces for a turn.

The gossipy little paragraph which went the rounds of the dailies that 2,500,000 pounds of wool had been entered at the Custom House, had reference to the total entries from the 1st of January to the 18th of May, and not for the one day, May 22.

Receipts for the week amount to 2,873 bales domestic and 20 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 1,120,000 pounds domestic and 215,000 pounds foreign.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 4,000 lbs on p. t., 14,000 lbs Michigan and Northern Ohio at 35@37c; 2,000 lbs New York at 38c; 2,000 lbs Pennsylvania at 40c; 2 000 XX do at 42c; 3,000 lbs delaine XX and above at 42c; 2,000 lbs sheep medium at 30c; 2,500 lbs do Vermont at 32c; 1,000 lbs eyebrows at 6c; 19,000 lbs New Hampshire at 36c.

Washed and unwashed, &c., has sold as follows: 3 000 lbs unwashed at 25c; 12,000 lbs medium at 30c; 2,000 lbs coarse and ends at 27c; 47,000 lbs washed western on p. t.; 14,000 lbs unwashed do on p. t.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, May 27.—Wool: the demand during the week was almost exclusively for new spring California; there is no improvement in the market and prices rule low. The stock of fleece is much reduced; X Ohio and Pennsylvania 38@40c; XX Pennsylvania and Ohio 40@42c; XXX and picklock 45c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 34@36; combing and delaine ungraded; medium washed 32@34; unwashed 23½@28c; pulled wool: choice Eastern and Maine super 40@42c; good average supers 36@38c; it is difficult to get over 40@42c for best Eastern and Maine dressed.

New York.

The market on domestic fleeces continues in a very stupid condition, with much the same general features current for a long time past. Holders are willing to sell, and will name a low rate, but cannot attract buyers, and are compelled to carry the stocks until wanted. In some quarters there is a talk of greater steadiness on pulled wools, but the amount available seems to be fully equal to all calls made, and terms just about as easy as before. Calif rnia and Texas styles are in the largest supply, and the new clips continue to come forward freely, while prices gain no strength, though in some cases there is an attempt to hold a little more firmly. Foreign styles are quiet and unchanged. Manufacturers are still unable to move with freedom, either on the present or prospective condition of the goods market, though we find an impression that when the new Ohio clips are available the demand will improve a trifle, provided the rates are kept low. A few new Kentucky wools have arrived, and also some Southern "Lake," the latter held at 24@26c.

Sales are reported during the week of 20,000 lbs X Ohio, 25,000 lbs X and above Pennsylvania, 35 bags super pulled, 16,000 lbs do, 25 bags extra do, 10 bags lambs' do, on private terms; 25 bags super at 32c; 42,000 lbs spring California at 20@24c; 5,000 lbs spring do, at 18c; 2 500 lbs fine do, 24,000 lbs mixed do, 49,000 lbs do, part hurry, 7,000 lbs medium Texas, 20,000 lbs mixed do, 31,000 lbs Eastern do, 20,000 lbs do, fine, 26,000 lbs fall, 1,000 medium spring; 12,000 Western, 250 bags white Colorado, 40 bags black do, 10,000 lbs Montana on private terms, and 5,000 lbs bashlo hair.—*Bulletin.*

New York Lard Market—Some Results of Recent Manipulations.

For about a week or ten days back, our lard market has experienced the throes of one of the severe manipulations which appear to have become the rule rather than the exception this spring. The fluctuations have been sharp, sudden and unexpected, but the general tendency was downward and the result the utter route of the "bull" interest, at least for the time being, and a decline of ¾@⅞. After the last break had exhausted itself and a turn for the better appeared to be setting in, exporters displayed considerable inquiry, and 1,000 tcs bought freely for immediate delivery, but were understood to be picking up June contracts to a liberal extent, which, coupled with a belief that available stocks were small and that Europe was at last prepared to become a steady customer, inflicted a feeling of great hope among operators for a rise. Confidence was for a time still further strengthened by actual exports from the country last week of about 20,000 trees in round numbers. Right in the face of this, however, there was a continued pressure, which became greater as the week progressed, and finally irresistible, until along the entire line, from "spots" to the last month on the list, values broke completely. Shippers claimed to hold fair orders still, but were frightened into apathy by the open display of having the market against them, and under them within a few hours after purchasing, while the "longs" on the speculative line, at first bewildered, by the unexpected turn of affairs as compared with their calculations, in the end became thoroughly demoralized and unconstitutionally nervous, and finally, as a body, became panic stricken, and hurriedly sold out. Bold interlopers took advantage of the depressing influences. Large receipts of hogs at the West naturally checked confidence, and the prevailing belief that prices must be made attractive both at home and abroad, have added the bears materially in their raid. There is still prevailing an unsettled feeling, with a disinclination among general operators to form any positive opinion until the speculative element in speculative way have settled their controversies.—*Bulletin.*

Chicago Lumber Market.

The offerings at the sale docks were much smaller yesterday than on former days of the week, hence there was less trading, but the market was active nearly to the extent of the offerings. Joists and scantling sold at $7,25@8, the outside for Manistee or Ludington cargoes. Common inch was quoted at $8@9, and fair to choice at $10@13. Lath were quiet at $1,25, and shingles at $2@2,25. About a dozen sales were made.

The yard business continues fair, and prices are tolerably steady. The shipments since Jan. 1 are about 2,750,000 feet less than the corresponding time last season. These figures indicate that the spring trade has not been so bad after all. The low freights to the distant Eastern States have attracted a good many buyers to this market, who in former seasons have bought elsewhere, while the trade of the neighboring country has not been so good as usual, owing to the impassable condition of the roads in the early months of the year. This outside trade may not have been evenly distributed among the local yards, hence many dealers can rightly call the spring unsatisfactory. But this increase goes far towards offsetting the decrease in the trade of the surrounding country.

According to the Secretary's report, the stock of lumber at the yards decreased during April 45,590,278 feet, and since Jan. 1, 174,502,919 feet.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Business was quiet with commission houses and jobbers, and the jobbing trade was fair. Cotton goods were largely sold by a leading commission firm at a concession from former prices. Prints continued in moderate demand, and shirting styles fairly active. Heavy woolens were in fair demand. Foreign goods remained quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton firm at 11¾@11 15-16c; futures steady; May 11 21-32c; June 11 29-32@11 31-16c; July 11 27-32c; August 11 15-16c; September 11 29-32@11 31-32c; October 11¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,07¾@1,07¾ spot; $1,07¾ seller May; $1,07¾@1,08 seller June; $1,08¼@1,08¾ seller July; No. 3 99c; rejected 88@89c. Corn active, but weak and lower; No. 2 46c spot; 45¾c seller May; 43¾c seller June; rejected 41c. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2 28¾c spot; 28¾c seller May and June. Rye firm at 70c. Barley unsettled and lower; 62c spot; 66c seller May; 55@55½c seller June; 60c seller July.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $19,81 spot and seller June; $19,35 seller July; $19,35 seller August. Lard dull, weak and lower; $12,25 spot and seller June; $12,40@12,42½ seller July. Bulk meats quiet at 6¾, 7¾@8½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1,09.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Flour: receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4,10@4,50; common to good $5,05@5,25; good to choice $5,40@5 75; white Wheat extra, at $5,40@5,75; extra Ohio $4,90@7,00; St. Louis $5,20@9,00. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal firm at $2,85@3,25. Wheat in large export demand; receipts 206,000 bushels; merchantable spring 82c; ungraded do, $1,14@1,30; No. 2 Chicago $1,21@1,22; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,24; No. 2 $1,00¼; No. 3 98¾c. Corn steadier; No. 2 old 53½c; new 50½c; Oats steady; receipts 42,000 bush; western mixed and State 32c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet; eastern and western 8@16c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c; refined 8@8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum steady; refined 14½c; crude 8¼@8¾c. Rosin quiet at $1,70@1,75. Turpentine unchanged. Eggs firm; western 12@13c. Wool firm. Leather steady. Pork firm and unchanged. Lard active; middles, western, 11c; city 11¾c. Lard: prime steam $11,55@11,75. Butter heavy; new western 16@22c. Cheese: 6@11½c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,12.

Metals.—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing 21c; Ingot Lake quiet and heavy; 17½c. Pig Iron quiet and unchanged; Russia sheeting 12c. Nails firm; cut $3,10; clinch $4,60@5,25; horseshoe No. 2 $6@6½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn: western irreg ar and lower, closing weak; western mixed 60c. Oats dull and weak; western white 39@42c; western mixed 36@38c. Rye dull and steady at 70@72c. Hay nominally unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum nominal. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 15@18c; jobbing 15¾@21c. Whisky firm and qu

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are nearly stationary pressure, winds mostly from the southwest to southeast, and slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

A Neighbor's Compliment.

We tip our hat to our neighbor, the *United Presbyterian*, for its complimentary reference this week. The good words are all the more appreciated as coming from a source where sound and impartial critical judgment always prevents indulgence in over-praising. Says our neighbor:

"No newspaper of this city, or indeed of the country, is better entitled to patronage than the Pittsburgh GAZETTE. It presents each day a full record of the current news, which, gathered from trustworthy sources, is also carefully collated and commented upon for the better intelligence of those who read it. No one who reads the GAZETTE regularly will be misinformed with respect to public transactions, nor will he be made the victim of sensationalism and fabrications which are invented to-day only to be contradicted to-morrow. In the way of politics it is intelligent, judicious and fair, and while it cannot please all during a time when opinions and convictions are so varied, it will uniformly commend itself to impartial readers by its candor and honesty. But it is the elevated tone of the GAZETTE upon all questions of social, moral, and religious interest that gives it its special value. It displays no truckling to the bad and vile, and asks no favors from the corrupt; and when any question of public morals is brought forward for discussion, its readers know in advance that it will give no uncertain sound in contending for truth and virtue. The good influence of such a journal in these days of trial is such as to make it worthy of particular favor from those who believe in the dissemination of a healthy literature. As a distinguished public officer of this city said to us the other day, "We may all take the GAZETTE, and, in doing so, feel we are introducing into our families a means of solid and wholesome education."

Drowned.

About nine o'clock Saturday evening Samuel Graham and John Mawhinney were drowned in the Allegheny river, near the railroad bridge. In company with Thos. Smith they were bathing, and Graham, who is an excellent swimmer, when some distance out in the water away from his companions, was seized with cramps and called for help. Mawhinney started immediately to his assistance, and when he reached him Graham clasped his arms around him and held him so tight that after a brief struggle both sank and were drawn by the current beneath a large mass of ice. The friends were at once notified of the sad occurrence and search was immediately made for the bodies, both of which were recovered yesterday evening. Alderman Butler was deputized to hold an inquest, and after empaneling a jury, which viewed the bodies, the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

Tax Levy for 1876.

City Assessor Phelps on Saturday completed his report of the cash valuation of the real and personal property of the city, and the taxes levied upon the same. The recapitulation of the figures is as follows:

Taxes, 1876.	Amounts.
City tax	$ 598,173 76
Water works interest	249,361 19
Fire tax	164,558 88
Sinking fund tax	149,138 13
Old city special tax	52,561 21
Lawrenceville special tax	7,917 29
Twenty-fourth ward special tax	2,013 28
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards special tax	18,584 09
Twenty-seventh ward special tax	1,581 59
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards special tax	5,128 84
Thirty-first ward special tax	264 80
Thirty-second ward special tax	1,810 29
Thirty-sixth ward special tax	11,094 62
City business tax	170,004 08
Grand total	$1,432,586 09

EVIDENTLY INSANE.

Indications that Young Bliss, the Suicide, was Crazy.

The Mansfield *Item* says that A. O. Bliss, who committed suicide in this city on Wednesday last, by cutting his throat, was in Noblestown, on the Panhandle Railroad, on Monday and Tuesday last. He made several attempts to commit suicide while there, by throwing himself from the high steps of the Catholic church, and jumping head foremost into a cellar way. The Catholic priest of that place, Rev. Father Canavan, took him in charge to prevent him from further injuring himself, believing him to be insane. Some of the citizens procured a warrant and had him arrested. Squire Robb committed him to jail. Constable Simpson took him to Pittsburgh and he states the authorities at the jail would not receive him. He then went with him to the office of the Directors of the Poor and they paying him, the attention of the constable left him at the office and returned home. The good people of Noblestown felt satisfied they had done their duty and that the unfortunate lunatic had been taken care of. Poor Board, if it had no jurisdiction, should at least have helped the constable to put him in a safe place.

THE SIR KNIGHTS.

Their coming Trip to Philadelphia—A Resume of What it Will Be.

The different Commanderies of Knights Templar composing Division No. 6, of this jurisdiction, leave on Tuesday morning, the 30th instant, for Philadelphia, to take part in the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, and to share in the festivities incident to the large gathering at the world's re-union of Masonic Knights Templar. Distinguished Masons from all parts of the known world, now visiting the Quaker city, will join in this Centennial re-union. The Philadelphia Commanderies have invited the entire division to partake of their hospitalities at the different headquarters during the session. It is confidently expected that Division No. 6 will take at least five hundred Sir Knights from here. Old No. 1, Pittsburgh, takes the right of line in the column, being the oldest in the State. This fact usually causes her column to be well filled. Tancred No. 48, Allegheny No. 35, Brownsville, Uniontown, Greensburg, and Washington, composing this division, will be well represented. The members of these bodies are men of intelligence and position. Among them are some of the best known. We bespeak for them a hearty welcome in the Centennial city. D. W. C. Carroll, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, commands the division. Thursday the 1st of June is the occasion of the grand parade and installation of officers. In the evening at the Academy of Music, and Horticultural Hall, the grand reception and promenade concert takes place. The decorations of these buildings are said to be the finest ever gotten up. These annuals reunions are highly enjoyed by the order, affording relaxation from the cares of every day life for the time being, besides transacting the general business of Templar Masonry. The division is accompanied by the Great Western Stahleys, and the Eighteenth Regiment Bands, the whole representing some ninety instruments. The division returns home on June 3d.

MUSICAL MERRIMENT.

A Party of Excursionists from Wheeling per "Express"—A Jovial and Pleasant Time.

At half-past 9 o'clock Saturday evening the good steamer "Express," Capt. Asa Booth, left the wharf at Wheeling, bearing a party of ladies and gentlemen bound for this city on a pleasure trip. The party was made up of about 250 individuals, 150 of whom composed the Mœnnerchor and Harmonic singing societies, under whose auspices the excursion was originated and conducted.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the Express steamed up to the Monongahela wharf, with banners, flags and streamers fluttering in the breeze, to Kramer's excellent brass band winding sweet melodies, and the host of excursionists and the crowd who rushed to the wharf to greet them, cheering, waving handkerchiefs, &c. The moment the gangway touched the gravelled shore, the Mœnnerchorites and Harmonies commenced to stream out and spread over the city like spilt water, most of them, however, being taken in tow by friends who were ready to perform the pleasant duty of showing them the sights of the city.

During the forenoon the Mœnnerchor and Harmonic Societies were the guests of the Frohsinn Society of this city, at the rooms of the latter on Sixth avenue. Refreshments were largely dispensed, and the combined societies made the air vocal with harmony for a distance of several squares around the room. Others of the excursionists visited Mt. Washington, City Hall, the East End, Allegheny parks, &c., and when the boat left on her return trip about 10 o'clock in the evening, all aboard of her were enthusiastic in praise of the generous reception they had received, and the pleasure they had enjoyed.

Mr. George Swartzbaugh, President of the Mœnnerchor Society, was manager of the excursion. Among the excursionists were Mr. E.I. Davis, Chief of Police of Wheeling; Mr. Francis Britt, City Clerk, and Mr. Thomas Darragh, Clerk of the City Court. The newspapers were represented by Mr. E. W. Shallcross, for the *Register*; Mr. John T. Grubb, for the *Intelligencer*. Mr. Carl Neuhausen, for the *Arbeiter Freund*, and Mr. George Giffen, for the *Standard*. Mr. Harry Houser, the Wheeling correspondent of the New York *Clipper*, was also in attendance.

Messrs. G. Ed. Mendell, Samuel Irwin, Fred, Husemen, George Giffin, Al. Hardin, Louis Bailey, Isaac Freese, Stephen Waterhouse and A. Lash also came up with the party, remained all day, and then left in the evening for Philadelphia and the Centennial.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 fifth avenue.

THE R. P. CHURCH SYNOD.

Proceedings of Saturday's Session — The Call to Professor Sloane—An Eloquent Address by Rev. John McDonald, of Scotland.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church convened at the usual hour on Saturday morning in the Sandusky street church, Allegheny. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises. The subject considered was "The Necessity of Personal Purity."

The report of the Commission on Syria was referred to the Committee on Presbyterial Reports. An application from Lakes Presbytery for aid in cultivating mission stations was referred to the Committee on Finance. A report from a Committee on the death of Rev. John Newell was accepted and adopted.

The presentation of a call from the Sandusky Street church, upon Professor Sloane, of the Theological Seminary, was taken into consideration and the views of the members freely exchanged. The difficulty which seemed to be in the way was the requirement of the professors in the seminary to vacate their pastoral labors. But on the other hand the pressure of money matters was urged as tending to change circumstances. Dr. Sloane left the whole matter to the wisdom of Synod to determine. One member thought the congregation should not be allowed to offer so small a salary to Prof. Sloane as $1,500 a year. While this matter was under discussion Synod adjourned to meet this morning at 9,0'clock.

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN M'DONALD.

Rev. McDonald, delegate from the church of Scotland, brought greeting from beyond the Atlantic. He said: It is a pleasure to meet with a band of esteemed fellow-Covenanters in this great republic. We trust that we will return to our own land encouraged and strengthened. I rejoice in the privilege of being a deputy of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. We *hail* you as brethren, members of the same household; we hail you as fellow-servants of the best of Masters and fellow-subjects of the King of Kings, and our wish is to vie with you in honorable service and in deeds of true allegiance; we hail you as fellow-soldiers following the same Captain, rallying around the same standard and fighting for the same glorious cause. Our desire is that with hearts knit to you in love, and hearts uplifted with yours in fealty, we may, shoulder to shoulder, contend with every foe, until the victory be ours, truth prevail and Christ be hailed as universal King. It is impossible for us to forget the peculiar period of your national history. This is your Centennial year. We rejoice with you in your rejoicing. We heartily congratulate you in all the success which has marked your history as a nation. I do not, however, forget that I appear here as a defeated Britisher. One of the brethren kindly invited me to visit his part of the country, "Where your fathers were whipped." That was the "unkindest cut of all." We were whipped and it was a good thing, too. The hand of God was seen in that whipping, as may be seen in whippings of more modern times. It was a good thing for Britain, a good thing for America, a good thing for the world. To-day the United States and Britain stand forth two of the most powerful nations of the earth, independent, yet one, united as they are one in blood. I firmly believe that to them is committed the honored and noble work of evangelizing the nations of the earth, speeding onward the time when all nations shall dwell in peace and the glory of God shall fill the earth. I freely acknowledge that if your fathers whipped our fathers, you have been stealing us in another fashion. You have been killing us with kindness. Before we came here we heard from time to time of brethren who had found themselves among you that American kindness and hospitality are only equalled by the wideness and magnificence of your country. At home an Irish welcome and a Scotch welcome are proverbial. Some of you may have read the lines of Robert Burns:

"When death's dark stream I ferry o'er,
A time that surely shall come,
In Heaven itself I'll ask no more,
Than just a Highland welcome.

Burns had never crossed the Atlantic. If a Highland welcome can be surpassed it is in the United States of America.

CHURCH LINEAGE.

The speaker referred to the relation of the respective churches bearing the same name. The church in Ireland traces its origin to Scotland, the land of brown heath and shaggy wood; the land of our father's sepulchres, where many a noble martyr sealed his testimony with his blood and left the truth more sure as a legacy to his children. The Covenanting church in this great country of yours traces its descent from Scotland and Ireland combined. It seems as if these people were ubiquitous. I will not vouch for the truth of what is said in history, that the first object which Columbus saw when he discovered America was an Irishman selling whisky. It is also a matter of well founded speculation that when the North pole will be found by the Arctic expedition they will find a Scotchman sitting astride it; leaving these things aside, it is true that the church in this country can trace its descent from the fathers who loved the truth and witnessed for it long years ago. Your fathers and our fathers were the same.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

It rejoices our hearts more than tongue can tell to see our common cause flourishing in this western world. We are proud of the attachment of such zeal and devotedness, sending forth its streams of life through the length and breadth of this vast country.

It does our hearts good to know that, side by side with the "Stars and Stripes," but raised higher and unfurled to the breeze of heaven, is the banner with the words inscribed, "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." This land shall yet be his as Immanuel's land.

Press on, true men can never fail;
Whose'er oppose, they must prevail;
Opponents like and are forgot,
Work done for God it dieth not;
Press on, right on, nor doubt nor fear,
From age to age this faith shall cheer;
Whate'er may die, and be forgot,
Work done for God it dieth not.

The speaker gave a brief history of their recent troubles in Scotland. God has not cast us off. The shadow is not going back on the dial with us. I humbly believe we are progressing in spirituality of life and godliness. We are increasing year by year in liberality. As far as outward blessing may be regarded as an evidence of Divine favor, our lot seems to be falling on us. The voice which comes from heaven is, "Speak unto my people that they go forward." There is only one denomination in Scotland now bearing the name Reformed Presbyterian. Those who left us to join the Free Church, whether or no to memory dear, yesterday they ceased to be and are lost to sight. The leaders of this movement plead the very covenant which they have forsworn as their excuse.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

They might have appealed to Scripture example, a hero of all, "Ahithophel set his house in order and hanged himself and died." They are now no more. What they have done is well done. It ought to have been done sooner. They have been trading thirteen years with the name Reformed Presbyterian. They have been trading upon the venerable character and hallowed associations of the Covenanting Church, while they belied its noble spirit. The termination of their history is an inglorious one. They have died, but not on the field of battle fighting for the standards; not on the martyr's scaffold witnessing for the truth, but they have died by their own hand. Their names are blotted out of the calendar of faithful and independent witnesses for the truth. It is an humbling termination of a noble history. I cannot refrain from saying that if there is any thing more contemptible than another it is the history of the two men who joined the Free Church under protest. One of these said to his brethren in Presbytery, "You are turning your back on the testimony. You are false to your vows; untrue to your principles, but if you are, I will not be." It is painful to reflect that men of talent and position and weight should so lightly abandon all, but it is better, since they abandoned all, to acknowledge it.

Now we occupy the field alone. We are united, we are tenacious of life, and we have a purpose for which to live. We believe that He who said, "Not by might, not by power, but by My Spirit saith the *Lord*," is on our side. We meet with precisely the same difficulties with yourselves. It is said all may be well enough when the millenium comes. Why impracticable? Just in the same sense the twelfth chapter of the Romans is impracticable. They are so because the claims of King Jesus and His law run counter to the desires and passions of wicked men. Men are not disposed to yield to Christ as King. Shall we honor these demands or shall we cower to rise up and ennoble the nature of rebellious man. On a noted battle field the standard-bearer was ahead of the army, the captain seeing the danger cried, "Bring back that standard." "No, no," was the reply, "bring forward the army." Forward they went and to victory. We cannot bring back our standard if we would be cowardice. God is making these principles to leave all the churches in our land. The Established Church has obtained the abolition of patriotism. The Free Church is constantly advancing as an opponent of the Erastian union of Church and State in the British Isles. In the United Presbyterian Church voluntaryism has been within a few past years, and they are now strongly in favor of the Bible in the schools. I know their views are such that they are with you, on your platform of National Reform. In one word the churches around us are rising slowly higher to the standard of other days.

AN HONORABLE HISTORY.

Moderator, the church which you and I represent has an honored history in the past; let it be ours by the grace of God to make it not less honored in time to come. The late professor Duncan, of Edinburgh, describes himself as a pyramid narrowing and defining itself till it came to a point. The basis is Christ; then he would be a Trinitarian, then a Calvinist, then a Presbyterian, and finally he culminated a Free Church man. But brethren we claim that we are nearest to heaven is the Kingly honor of Him who is our Saviour. Let us seek the honor of adding many jewels to the Crown of our Redeemer; let us aim at high spiritual attainments among ourselves, and God Himself will acknowledge us and make us a blessing. We should build to the very top of the pyramid. The principles we hold will yet secure the regeneration of the nations of the earth, and advance the glory of Him who is our Lord and King. Let our faith in them be strong and firm as a rock, against which the angry waves dash in vain. Let us rise to a nobler conception of our church work, our country's need and our Master's honor than ever we have done before. When we see shakings in the world around us, when we see established systems of error and iniquity tottering to their fall, let us arise aloft more determinedly than ever the banner of God's truth.

By the lofty aims we cherish,
By the hope that never dies,
Error's legions soon shall perish,
Liberty and truth arise.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, city. Order made for sale of certain real estate.

Thomas King, Venango county, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of personal property.

H. A. Freyvogle, bankrupt, city. Assignee, a report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Olmstead & Jewhurst, bankrupts, Venango county. Confirmation absolute of Register's report postponed for ten days.

James Berry, bankrupt, Cannonsburg. Order made allowing assignee to run flouring mill, &c., and to sell flour and feed at private sale.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the cases of E. A. Roberts vs. Wm Forsyth and N. B. Fuloer, rules were granted on defendants to come and show why attachments should not issue against them for not obeying subpoenas issued by the Court. Returnable on the 27th prox.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Myers, convicted of the murder of August Dorn. The motion for a new trial was argued by John Coyle and William Reardon, Esqs., for the prisoner, and District Attorney Montooth for the Commonwealth. It was held that the verdict was not warranted by the facts in the case, and that his previous mental condition at the time of the murder was such that he was incapable of forming a deliberate intention to take life. Exceptions to the charge were taken. The Court reserved its decision.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Ed. Ditharidge, deceased. Report to order of sale, reported no sale, and alias order of sale granted.

John R. Large was by choice appointed guardian of E. R. McGown.

In relation to the citation on James Pearce, executor of G. Sickman, motion to dismiss presented and filed.

Philip Neidel was appointed guardian of Charles Rossenbach, and required to give bond in $1,000.

James Herdman was appoined guardian of Benj. N. Neals et al.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Park & Anders vs. the Managers of the Tradesman's Industrial Institute. Petition to set aside the election of officers. This case arises out of the difficulty between members of the Tradesman's Industrial Institute, which occurred soon after the last exposition. Messrs. Brown and Laubie moved to quash the petition and filed the following reasons.

1. The said petition exhibits no right or title in the said petitioners to maintain the proceeding or obtain the relief demanded.

2. The said petition does not suggest or disclose any matter of law or fact which entitles the petitioners to maintain this suit or proceeding.

3. The said petitioners have not, in and by their petition, made or stated such a case, as doth or ought to entitle them to any relief or remedy, and the Court hath not jurisdiction in the premises.

4. The said petition does not show that the respondents were not elected Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, or that they are illegally holding and exercising the said office.

5. The petition does not allege or show any legal cause for stating aside the said election, or ousting the respondents from their said office.

6. Because, if the said election were, for any reason involved, the said directors would be entitled to hold and exercise their said offices by virtue of section five of the act under which said corporation was created, which empowers the members of the Board "to hold their office until others are chosen and qualified in their stead."

7. Because the said petition and proceedings are informal, unauthorized by law, and invalid.

The petition from the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School for leave to ammend the charter of that institution so as to conform it with the act of Assembly approved May 6, 1876, was presented and the usual ordes made. The amendment provides that the Governor shall hereafter appoint all managers except those appointed by the contributing counties. Within twenty days after the charter is approved by the Court the Governor is to appoint sixteen managers, who shall hold office until the first Monday of May, 1877. At that time he shall appoint a new Board of sixteen managers, eight of whom shall hold office for two and eight for three years, and at the end of two years thereafter the Board is to be filled by the appointment of eight new managers. The amendments are subjects to confirmation by the Senate.

A bill in equity was filed by Thomas Nelson, Esq., against J. C. Negley, John D. Negley, and Graham Scott, asking that the respondents be restrained or enjoined from removing cars, engines, tools, &c., from the Grant coal works, in Robinson township, alleging that said articles are all included in a mortgage which he, Mellon, holds on the property.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

S. C. Brown vs. Mary Brown in divorce subpoena awarded, Sheriff Fife in open court acknowleged a number of deeds.

Trial List for To-day.

Marshall vs. Weaver & Son.
Jordan vs. Nichols.
Hardtmeyer vs. Wettach.
Huggins vs. Swords.
McIntyre vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Wilhelm vs. Welshood et al.
Gazzam trustee vs. Donnovon.
Carr vs. Nusser.
Shriver et al. vs. Blair.
Hanlon vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Goff et al. vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Fraun vs. Bernel et al.

Court Brevities.

MR. R. B. CARNAHAN, Judge Ketchem and Judge Logan are the most prominent persons mentioned to succeed Judge McCandless.

COUNTY TREASURER KILGORE filed an appeal in the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin county against the account of the Auditor General, in which the entire license fund is charged, Friday last. He was required to give bond in the sum of $120,000. The case will be argued before Judge Pearson at the August term of Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harry Ellsler's Benefit.

All the arrangements have been perfected for the performance of the "Bohemian Girl" on Friday night, at Library Hall, for the benefit of Harry Ellsler. It will be produced with the leading *roles* in the hands of capable and talented singers, and a chorus of forty voices, in which Mrs. Tetedoux has very kindly consented to be included. She graciously resigned the part that had originally been assigned her, that of the *Queen*, to the end that it might be filled by one who is familiar and has sung and acted with those who are to interpret the other prominent *roles*. The cast is as follows:

Arline	Miss Effie E. Ellsler.
Gypsey Queen	Miss K. Lou James.
Thaddeus	Mr. E. D. Alexine.
Count Arnheim	Prof. J. T. Wamelink.
Florenstine	Mr. E. Frank Isham.
Devilshoof	Mr. J. T. Lang.
Captain's Guard	Mr. S. Todd.

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday at Hale's.

Library Hall

Tony Pastor appears at Library Hall tonight with the very best vaudeville combination now traveling. In fact it will be about the only variety entertainment in the city this week worth visiting. He has all the best vocalists and character actors that his fine managerial taste thought worthy of engaging, and which he considered capable of pleasing and entertaining such audiences as he always draws in this city. His troupe embraces Gus Williams, who is a knowledged to be without a superior as a comic delineator of German characters, and Jennie Morgan, a fine operatic vocalist, as well as many others who have earned reputations that mediocrity could not have gained them. Performances will be given for but three nights and a matinee.

Friendship Park Races.

At this Park to-morrow a trotting match will take place for a purse of $1,000, between Belle Brassfield, Nellie Irwin and Lady H., all well known trotting horses. Pools will be sold this evening at the Florence House, 149 Liberty street.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
MTH 66 Fifth avenue.

We have just opened a new lot of Carriage Robes for the summer season. Hugus & Hacke, Fifth avenue and Market street.

Fine Quality French Wool De Beges, In Brocade, Plaid and Stripe, just opened at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

A Late importation of Zephyr Cloths, for suits, displayed at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE CENTENNIAL AND THE SABBATH.

Shall the Decision of the Commissioners to Close the Exhibition on the Sabbath be Sustained?

Rev. D. McAllister preached on the above subject last evening, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighth street, of which Dr. A. M. Milligan is pastor. The text was taken from Nehemiah, xiii:19: "And it came to pass that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath."

The subject was introduced by comparing the action of the Commissioners to that of the Jewish ruler in closing the gates of Jerusalem against all traffic on the Sabbath. This action on the part of the Commissioners now provoking so persistent and bitter opposition from large portions of our population, and calling forth the enthusiastic commendations of the great masses of the Christian people of every part of the country, should be earnestly and intelligently sustained, it was argued, for the following reasons:

I. Fidelity to the engagements of the nation and of the managers of the Exhibition, demands it. From the inception of the enterprise it has been understood and agreed that the Exhibition should be closed on the Lord's day. The act of Congress of June 1, 1872, creating the Board of Directors, and providing for the management of said Centennial, stipulates that nothing in the act should be construed in antagonism to the laws of the States. The Sabbath laws of Pennsylvania are the unguarded against violation by any action of the Commissioners. The instructions to exhibitors in foreign countries expressly stated that the Exhibition was to be closed on the Sabbath. Subscriptions to stock, the contracts with exhibitors, the grant from Congress of one and a half millions, and the co-operation of leading members of all denominations, and of moral and religious men generally, have all along proceeded on this understanding. Accordingly the Commissioners have decided to respect the Sabbath, and in so doing to respect the engagements made. For the sake of honorable fidelity to national and official stipulation, the decision already given should be firmly maintained.

II. This action is required, moreover, by the Sabbath laws of Pennsylvania, confirmed as these laws are by similar laws throughout the land. The statute books of thirty-five States of the Union, not to mention territories, contain laws against the desecration of the Sabbath by unnecessary labor or amusement. The only States without such laws are Florida and Louisiana. And even in the latter the common law into which, according to the highest legal authorities, Christianity enters as an element, has been adopted by the courts as the basis of their decisions, (4 Louisiana Annual Reports, 573.) And these laws enter into the whole history of the nation. The earliest Anglo-American legislation for the observance of the Christian Sabbath was the act of the colony of Virginia in the year 1623. This enactment, renewed in 1629, required civil magistrates "to see that the Sabbath day was not profaned by working, or any employments or recreations." Hening's Statutes of Virginia, 144.) Similar enactments were enforced in all the colonies. But what especially concerns us here is the "Great Law" of Pennsylvania, passed by the Assembly of this colony at Chester or Upland, December 7, 1682, under the wise considerate administration of William Penn. The preamble to this celebrated body of laws, reads thus: "Whereas, the glory of Almighty God, and the good of mankind, is the reason and end of government, and therefore government itself, in duty, is a venerable ordinance of God; and forasmuch as it is principally desired and intended by the proprietary and governor, and the freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, and territories thereunto belonging, to make and establish such laws as shall but govern true Christian and civil liberty, in opposition to all unchristian, licentious and unjust practices, whereby God may have his due, Cæsar his due, and the people their due, from tyranny and oppression of one side, and insolency and licentiousness of the other, so that the best and firmest foundation may be laid for the present and future happiness of both governor and people of this province and territories aforesaid, and their posterity. * * * to the end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretence of conscience in this province. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth at home or to resort to places of meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions." (Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, 619-621.)

The provisions of this law of Pennsylvania, first enacted in 1798, is equally strict in its prohibition of labor, sports, and amusements. (2. Brightly's Purdon's Digest, Ed. of 1873, pp. 1345-1346.)

But the question is raised, should the United States be bound by the Sabbath law of Pennsylvania or of thirty-five States? And it must be admitted that as a nation we have no Sabbath law. And when the provisions of the United States Constitution are arrayed against the laws of Pennsylvania and the action of the Commissioners, we are led deeply to lament our want of an explicit acknowledgment of the authority of God's law in our National instrument. So, too, when the Treaty of 1797, declaring that "the Government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion," is cited, accompanied by the triumphant quotation of the Constitution itself, affirming treaties to be with itself the supreme law of the land, we are painfully constrained to acknowledge the evil which the Infidelity of the Government has wrought, and are made to see more clearly than ever the need of a religious amendment to the Constitution. But while the language of the Treaty is unfortunate, the legimate influence of the religious defect of our national Constitution, the argument founded on it against the observance of the Christian Sabbath is not valid. For the treaty of 1797 was soon after supplanted by another treaty eight years later, in 1805, from which the language quoted was stricken out. And still further, this and other treaties with the Dey of Algiers and emperor of Morocco, became inoperative on the conquest of that whole country by the French a few years after. [Revised Statutes of U. S., Public Treaties, p. 1.] It may be interesing also to quote such a treaty with Tunis, dated 1797, the same year, in which the first Tripolitan treaty was contracted, by the terms of which the President and Congress of the United States, as one of the contracting parties, are distinguished as "the most distinguished among those who prefer the religion of the Messiah." [Revised Statutes of U. S. of 1873, Public Treaties, p. 763.] The nation of the United States, as such, is without necessary enactment requiring the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath by all in its employ; but this lamentable defect does not clothe its Commissioners with authority to violate the laws of one of the States of the Union, especially as the act of Congress, June 1, 1872, giving being to the Exhibition, stipulates that no State law is to be infringed upon by its provisions.

May we not indulge the hope that we are not far distant from the time when the Christian sentiment of this country will amend the written Constitution of our nation in some such manner as that sentiment operating through John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, amended one hundred years ago, the first draught of the Declaration of Independence, as it came from the hands of Thomas Jefferson. As may be seen in the original document, now on exhibition in Independence Hall, the first draught studiously avoided mentioning a personal Creator, stating that "all men are created equal and independent, and that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent and inalienable." By the influence of Adams and Franklin the change was made so that we now read that all men are endowed by their Creator with their rights. Again the words "apealing to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions" were introduced, added by the same influence to the original draught. It is time for the Christian sentiment of the country, now when the National Constitution is cited against the Christian Sabbath, to repeat the work of Adams and Franklin.

III. The authority of the divine law over nations demands the decision be sustained. The argument for Christian Sabbath was briefly stated, and the acknowledgment of this authority of the divine law of the Sabbath, as an institution of God's appointment, by the civilized world in every age, was applied to the decision in question.

The demoralizing effects of opening the exhibition were then sketched, and in contrast with them the happy influence of maintaining the decision was illustrated by the most Imperial decree in Japan, resulting from the integrity of British and American Christians in that country, in making the Christian Sabbath the officially recognized day of rest throughout the Empire. When Japanese, Chinese, Egyptians, and dwellers in every part of the earth are invited to come among us, let us be as true to this ordinance of God's appointment as our countrymen in Japan, and not deny our Christian character as a nation.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated French Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Button Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any price*. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Linen Lawns, in new patterns, just opened, at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

French Organdie Robes, in late French designs with plate, now open at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

BREVITIES.

....Councils meet this afternoon.

....Two Assistant City Assessors will be elected by Councils this afternoon.

....The regular session of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon.

....Congress will likely vote a pension to Dr. Andrew Jackson, the aged colored horseman of the Duquesne Greys.

....The annual jubilee of the school children of Allegheny takes place in the Parks at three o'clock this afternoon.

....The political pot is away above boiling heat just now, and will doubtless keep hot until after the 6th of next month.

....The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company advertises an excursion of eleven hundred miles for twenty-three dollars.

....Meat Inspector Lindsay on Saturday confiscated about 300 pounds of "bob" veal that was being peddled around the streets.

....Wolf Sterne was arrested last night for pounding Levi Kauffman's head against the jail wall. He gave bail for a hearing.

....An effort is making to have the Governor reconsider his decision that the troops of this county shall not go to the Centennial until August.

....The Great Western Band leaves for the East this evening, but before departing will play for the children's jubilee in the Allegheny Parks.

....Adam and George Snyder were each fined $5 and costs by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning for interfering with several officers while making an arrest.

....The alarm of fire about ten o'clock last night, from box 127, was occasioned by a slight fire in the lime shed at Chambers' glass works. It was put out with few buckets of water.

....The Coroner concluded the inquest on the body of Mr. Portzer, found dead on the Anderson street railroad crossing, Allegheny, Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

....On Saturday evening a little girl was run over by a wagon on Anderson street, Allegheny, and very severely injured. She was carried into Dr. King's office and was removed from there to her home near by.

....The buildings adjoining St. John's Catholic church, on Fourteenth street, South Side, have been purchased for the Sisters of Charity, a branch order of which is to be established here about the 1st of July.

....To-morrow being Decoration Day the banks, county offices, &c., will be closed, and the Posts of the G. A. R. in this city desire a general suspension of business. The programme of exercises in the two cities have already been published in these columns.

....On Friday night, as Joseph Dierstein and a friend were driving along Ohio street, Allegheny, near Willow Grove, the buggy was precipitated over the bank and down upon the West Penn railroad track. Both were pretty badly bruised, and the buggy was demolished.

....The improvement of Second avenue park is progressing slowly but surely. Some two weeks since the ground was spaded and carefully raked, and there is now a fine prospect for a good crop of weeds. Last week six new gas lamps were placed in the park.

....On Saturday night Lieut. Jerry Smith, of Allegheny, arrested a boy named Joseph Bowers on suspicion of being one of the parties who were stealing gas pipe and fixtures from unoccupied houses in Allegheny. He will have a hearing this morning before Mayor Phillips.

....The heaters and rollers at Moorhead's mill, on Second avenue, struck on Saturday, it is said, for an increase of ten per cent. in their wages. When they were paid off they asked for a raise, but it was declined, whereupon they gave notice that they would not go to work to-day.

....At the morning hearing yesterday, Mayor McCarthy sent Philip Wills and Hattie Shannon to the work house for ninety days each, the former for disorderly conduct and the latter for vagrancy. A man named Conley was sent to the same place for thirty days for abusing his wife.

....A very painful accident befel George Geoghegan on Friday, at the mill of Rowe, Graff & Woods. By some means he missed catching a bar of iron as it came from between the rolls, and it entered the fleshy part of his leg, literally burning and tearing the flesh and muscles from the bone.

....Mrs. McKaig, residing at Hazelwood, attempted to pass in front of a train at that place on Saturday morning. She was struck by the engine and knocked off the track, fortunately escaping with comparatively slight injuries. Her escape from death was a piece of remarkable good luck.

....At Louisville, on Saturday, the proprieties of Mat. McGurk's exhibition were attached by New York parties. The actresses were arrested for inadvertently attempting to secure personal effects. They were released, however, on parole. The entire troupe will be compelled to remain in Louisville until the decisions are rendered in the Chancery Court.

....Patrick O'Brian, the switchman who was fatally injured a week ago, at Galiton, by Mollin Magures, died on Saturday morning. The Johnstown *Tribune* says: "There is a pretty strong chance that three or four men may swing for this awful outrage, as it seems clearly established that while one of them threw the stone the others were accessories before the fact."

....On Saturday Dr. Hostetter awarded the contract for a block of business houses on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, on the site of the former office of the Improvement Trust Company. The building will be four stories in height with finished basement, stone front, &c., containing banking rooms, offices and two large halls. Their estimated cost is $50,000. The architect is Mr. E. M. Butz.

....A boy about thirteen years of age, residing on Center avenue, made a narrow escape from drowing yesterday. He went in the Monongahela river at Faas' saw mill to